Thursday,
23rd December, 1954

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1954

(14th to 24th December 1954)

EIGHTH SESSION, 1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 23rd December, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

STRIKE AT BOMBAY PORT

*1558. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some pilot officers and berthing masters of the Bombay Port Trust have gone on strike;

(b) if so, the total number of such employees;

(c) the date when the strike commenced;

(d) the demands of the employees;

(e) the efforts that were made by the Authorities concerned to prevent the strike; and

(f) whether any arrangements have been made for emergency handling of ships in the harbour?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Pilots and Berthing Officers of the Bombay Port Trust, numbering 29 in all, were on strike from the 8th to the 10th December.

(d) The demands related to improvement of pay scales, allowances and other conditions of service.

(e) The officers went on strike after giving only 36 hours' notice and refused to call it off even on an assurance that a decision on their demands would be given within ten days.

(f) The necessity for making alternative arrangements did not arise as the officers returned to work in three days.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the demands that were made by them have been met, or did they return to their work unconditionally?

Shri Alagesan: Of course they returned to work without insisting on any condition, but a Committee has been appointed to go into these cases, both of the Bombay port as well as the Calcutta port.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As the matter of service conditions of officers of the Calcutta port has also been referred to by the Deputy Minister, may I know whether the pilots and berthing staff of the Calcutta Port Trust also were sympathetic towards the cause of the Bambay officers?

Shri Alagesan: We are not aware of it.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the terms of reference of this Committee which has been appointed?

Shri Alagesan: I can give the terms of reference. To enquire into and report on the conditions of work of categories of personnel employed in the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, and to make recommendations generally and with special reference to scales of pay, allowances and fees, medical facilities, etc., etc.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether, before this Committee was appointed, the grievances of these workers or officers were before Government and, if so, why Government did not take any action before the strike was undertaken?

Shri Alagesan: It is not correct to call these officers whose scale is Rs. 800 to 1,500 as workers. They cannot by any stretch of language be classified as workers. The Bombay Port Trust made certain recommendations in this regard, and the Ministry was studying its repercussions on the Calcutta port, and we were in fact taking steps to expedite a decision on that. In spite of that and even though they had knowledge of this they precipitated a strike.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know the total amount of time for which this demand has been before Government from the beginning till the decision was taken.

Shri Alagesan: The Bombay Port Trust made a definite recommendation only some time back. I do not have the date with me, but it was not very far back.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether any time-limit has been fixed for the Committee to submit its report?

Shri Alagesan: It is not usual to fix a time-limit but they have been asked to report as quickly as possible, and we expect they will do so within a month or two.

Shri Dhulekar: In view of the fact that government servants and officers go on strike, does Government contemplate to bring in legislation to make strike by government officers unlawful and punishable?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I cannot give an answer to this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a matter of policy. Questions relating to policy in general ought not to be raised in the Question Hour.

CORRUPTION AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1559. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees on the Northern Railway dealt with for corruption either Departmentally or otherwise during 1954; and

(b) the number whose cases were taken to courts and who were prosecuted during the same period?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Upto November, 1954 action was initiated against 154 employees; 11 of these were taken to Courts and prosecuted. In all disciplinary action was taken against 43 employees during the same period.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are there any such rules or principles which guide the authorities in determining whether a case is to be sent to the court for action or dealt with departmentally?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It all depends upon the legal evidence that is available.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were there any cases which were sent to the court but where the persons were acquitted for want of proof and even then they were dealt with departmentally and some punishment was given?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There may be some cases of that nature because a man who is prosecuted may be let off in the court of law for want of evidence or on some very technical point. But that does not mean that the man is not guilty, and departmental action is sometimes taken.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The Parliamentary Secretary stated that there were one hundred and odd cases out

of which about forty-three were taken to the court and punished. May I know if out of the hundred and odd cases there are still cases pending in the Department for punishment?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. All I have stated in this answer was that action was initiated against 154 employees. Some have been dealt with, others are being dealt with.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that complaints which are entered in the complaints book, even by Members of Parliament regarding corruption etc., are not attended to and no action is taken on them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I beg to refute that point....

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member says it is a fact and the Parliamentary Secretary says "No" Let us hear him.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I beg to submit that any complaint that is entered in the complaint book is looked into very thoroughly, and the entries made by Members of Parliament and other honourable gentlemen are attended to with all due care.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Evidently hon. Members are referring to complaints made independently of the complaint book.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Any complaint that is received in the Railway Ministry, either through the complaint book or verbally or in writing, is attended to.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Were there any cases during this period and, if so, how many which were dealt with departmentally where the only punishment given was warning or admonition?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the break-up I want notice.

DEVELOPMENT OF AIR-CRAFT IN INDIA

*1560. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state whether Government have a scheme for the development of light economical air-craft which can be operated at low cost?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The production of a light economical aircraft is one of the problems engaging the attention of the recently established Directorate of Development and Production (Air) in the Ministry of Defence. The proposal is at the preliminary stage of examination at present.

COFFEE LABOUR

*1561. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of coffee have risen since 1953; and

(b) if so, what has been the increase in the net income of the labourers in coffee plantations on account of rise in coffee prices?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) During 1954 the coffee prices have not shown an upward trend as compared to the price levels in 1953.

(b) The question does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government takes into account the rise in prices or the decline in prices when they determine the quantum of amenities to these labourers?

Shri Abid Ali: So far as the wages are concerned, these are stipulated according to the Minimum Wages Act. With regard to bonus, of course, the prevailing prices are sometimes taken into consideration.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the range of bonus during the last three years so far as these coffee plantations labourers are concerned?

Shri Abid Ali: I would require notice for that.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: Is it a fact that the international prices of coffee have risen fairly high?

Shri Abid Ali: For that also, I require notice.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that when the prices rise, wages do not rise, but when prices fall, employment falls? This partnership means that labour always shares the losses and no gains. Is that the policy?

Shri Abid Ali: In coffee industry, there has not been such a case.

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

*1563. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to improve the efficiency of the Delhi Transport Service and the regularity and punctuality of its services?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Arrangements have been made for the running of 400 buses by the middle of 1955. Two new depots have been constructed and are in operation. A central workshop at Coronation Road is expected to be in operation by the end of this month. All other aspects of operation are being constantly reviewed and tightened up with a view to improving regularity and punctuality.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the daily average number of break-down during the last three months and whether it is a fact that when there are breakdowns no extra buses are sent to take the place of the missing buses?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is rather a wide question to be able to give the number of break-downs during the last three months. There are some breakdowns. As soon as we come to know of it, we try to replace them depending on the number of buses that we hold in reserve.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I know what steps have been taken or are likely to be taken to improve the efficiency of the drivers?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): Training classes are regularly being held and refresher courses are given to them.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that the grievances of the employees of the Delhi Transport Service are not being looked into properly so that inefficiency has arisen out of that?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are going into another very big subject.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: There was a bus service which originated from North Avenue which is a very important place. May I know why it was withdrawn?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it relate to efficiency and regularity? Of course, hon. Members are interested in that.

Shri L. B. Shastri: Because Members of Parliament are living in North avenue, he is interested in that. I propose to re-start it.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the frequency of buses have been increased from 1st December, 1954. May I know the mileage covered before 1st December, 1954?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the figures with me. I shall supply the figures.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the time-table of the Delhi Transport Service was recently revised to achieve greater punctuality and more efficiency, but the revised time-table has led to the results that are just the reverse of it?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Our aim is to bring about greater efficiency and better punctuality. If there is any deterioration, it has nothing to do with the revised time-table. It may be due to some other factors.

Shri Dabhi: May I know whether it is a fact that several of the D.T.S. buses have got either in the front or in the back route particulars exhibited and they are not illuminated during the night?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There may be some buses like that. Whenever we notice such things, it is always attended to.

Shri Dabhi May I know the average number of passengers daily, who travel by the buses?

Shri L. B. Shastri: If the hon. Member Shri Dabhi agrees, I shall arrange with the manager of the D.T.S. to take him and a few other friends round the depots and workshops and they may also stop at one or two places to see whether the buses are running punctually or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members will have a ride.

यात्रियों की सुविधायें

*१५६४. **श्री झुलन सिंहा :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे के विभिन्न महाखंडों (जोनों) में यात्रियों की सुविधाओं से सम्बन्धित सभी कार्यों को सहयोजित करने के लिये विशेष पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : सभी रेलवे-प्रशासनों में इन अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

श्री झूलन सिंहा : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इनकी नियुक्ति के उद्देश्य में यह भी शामिल है कि जो सुविधायें यात्रियों को दी जाती हैं वे ठीक उनको मिल जाया करें ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसमें सबसे बड़ी बात तो यही है।

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether these officers that have been appointed, have submitted any report with regard to the work that has been done so far?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. Some of them have. We have called for reports from others.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether, in spite of the recommendation of the National Users' Consultative Council about providing higher class ladies compartments in express and mail trains, so far Government have not provided them, and that is causing much inconvenience to the ladies?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I am not aware of that. I am very much afraid of the ladies and I shall look into that matter at once.

Influence of Housing on Health

*1565. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have been invited to send their representative to a Conference on the Influence of Housing on Health in tropical countries to be held at Wye Agricultural College in Kent in January, 1955, which is being organised by the British Institute of Rural Life at Home and overseas; and

(b) whether Government are aware of any individuals and organisations having been invited to the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Invitations have been extended to a representative from India House, London, and to Indian students in England.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government is aware of the precise function and organisation of this Institute?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: At the Conference, there will be delivered some addresses on the influence of housing on health in tropical countries and some others on the joyful life in the community. That is all.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of India will look into the working of this Institute with a view to have such an Institute here in view of the fact that our rural life is very important?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): I do not think there is any need for us to have an Institute of that nature here. We are quite aware of our problems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Dhulekar: A few months back, there was an exhibition of model houses. May I know whether the Health Ministry has taken advantage of that Exhibition and made any schemes for housing in rural areas?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Health Ministry is extremely interested in housing. But actually housing comes under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

राजस्थान में रेलवे लाइन

*१५६६. **श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि राजस्थान में पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जो नई रेलवे लाइनें बनने वाली हैं, उन में चूरू और फतेहपुर के बीच बनाई जाने वाली रेलवे लाइन के स्थान पर चूरू और रतनगढ़ के बीच रेलवे लाइन डाली जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि श्री कोलायत से जैसलमेर और हिन्दू मल कोट से पदमपुर की ओर से श्री गंगानगर तक नयी लाइन डालने की सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई योजना है ?

श्री अलगेशन : अभी हमारी योजना फतेहपुर से चूरू तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की है ।

Delhi Improvement Trust

*1569. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Improvement Trust has submitted any scheme to the Government of India for construction of houses in the labourers' camp near Lodi Colony; and

(b) whether Government have sanctioned the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made by the President of the Delhi Municipal Committee on 20th October, 1954 that he has submitted a scheme to the Government?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): A question was recently replied to by my colleague the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply in which he said that Government are considering the question of providing residential quarters for labour employed in construction works in Delhi. That is where the matter rests at present.

Ticketless Travelling

*1570. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether ticketless travelling by students has become a regular feature

between Ghogho and Bhagalpur on the Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that checking staff and special magistrates have often been beaten and manhandled by students when asked for tickets; and

(c) whether the Bhagalpur Station authorities have expressed their inability to check such travelling without tickets?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Reports have been received of ticketless travelling by students on this section.

(b) In September last the Station staff at Sabour were attacked and injured by a party of students.

(c) No.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : क्या यह सत्य है, जैसा कि उत्तर में भी स्वीकार किया गया है, कि विद्यार्थी शनिवार को और रविवार को बिना टिकट आते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उनको राह दिखाने के लिए या सजा देने के लिए आजतक कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो लोग वगैर टिकट के सफर करते हैं उनको सजा देने के लिए बाकायदा चैकिंग स्टाफ है और रेलवे मजिस्ट्रेट हैं। लेकिन जब बहुत बड़ी पार्टीज हों जो कि बाकायदा रेलवे स्टाफ पर हमला करती हों तो यह रेलवे स्टाफ की ताकत के बाहर की बात है कि वे उनका मुकाबला कर सकें। ऐसी हालत में यह ला एंड आर्डर का सवाल हो जाता है जिसमें हमें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की मदद लेनी पड़ती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Inside a Railway Station, is it a law and order problem?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सवाल के उत्तर के भाग (ख) में यह कहा गया है कि यह पार्टियां आती हैं और अगर इनको चैक किया जाता है तो वे स्टेशन को जला देती हैं। क्या इनकी रोकथाम के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों से सहायता लेने के अलावा कोई और उपाय किया गया ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर को यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की यह कोई ख्वाहिश नहीं है कि इस तरह के मामलों को नजरअंदाज कर दें या उनका नोटिस न लें। रेलवे का ऐसा इरादा नहीं है। अगर यह चीजें नहीं रुकती हैं तो हमें सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने होंगे और हम उनको उठायेंगे।

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know what steps the Railway Ministry has taken to stop this menace, i.e., the improper and violent conduct of the students towards the railway staff?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are sending Railway Magistrates with police escorts, and if we come across any such persons, we will deal with them very firmly.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: May I know if any complaints have been received by the railway authorities of ticketless travel on the Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill section?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a widespread epidemic.

The answer is expected from the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): I did not hear the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On a particular section of the railway, is there ticketless travel? I myself answered that this ticketless travel is a widespread epidemic.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We accept what you have said on our behalf.

Shri A. M. Thomas: On a point of Order. Is it proper for the Chair to give suggestions to or replies on behalf of the Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I accept the point of Order. I am not giving any

answer. Such questions as this need not be put on the floor of the House, where it is a widespread thing. The general question is what steps are being taken to stop the menace prevailing in a particular section where students when they go home every Saturday and come back on Monday, seem to beat and attack the Station Master. That question has been asked. There are 30,000 miles of railway lines in India. If the hon. Member goes on asking whether there is ticketless travel in a particular station in Tranvancore, can it be answered by the hon. Minister. So, I think this is the only answer. I am not merely a dummy. I ought to see that we do not waste the time of the House by any question which is of a general nature. I expect hon. Members will think of it themselves, and not protest when I suggest it to them.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In the last Budget Session, the Railway Minister announced some concessions for students. May I know whether that has got some effect, and whether further concessions are being thought of?

Shri L. B. Shastri: The concessions already given should first be availed of before we think of giving them any further concessions.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I wanted to know whether that concession has been availed of or has produced some effect or not?

Shri L. B. Shastri: I do not think so, because the students have not availed of that concession.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*1571. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the verified lists relating to the transfer of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts and Postal Certificates from India to Pakistan and *vice versa* have since been exchanged; and

(b) if so, when the parties will be allowed to operate on their accounts?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The work is in progress.

(b) The parties will be allowed to operate on their accounts as and when the verified lists pertaining thereto are received by the Post Offices concerned.

Shri Gidwani: What was the total number of accounts in each category to be got verified from the Government of Pakistan, and how many of them have since been verified?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The work was proceeding and when the valuation took place in Pakistan, the Pakistan Government stopped the work of verification. We again took up that question, and in October this year we have sent liaison officers to Karachi and Lahore, and they have also send their officers. The position prior to the appointment of these officers was as follows:

Total number of claims registered in India

	Number of cases	Amount involved
		Rs.
Savings Banks	87,740	4,40,35,576
Certificates	57,535	2,81,69,656

Number of unsettled claims

	Number of cases	Amount involved
		Rs.
Savings Banks	25,116	1,51,10,113
Certificates	31,566	1,49,62,982

In addition, there are nearly 13,068 claims in which complete particulars of the accounts and certificates are not known to the claimants. The amount involved in these claims is nearly Rs. 60 lakhs.

Shri Gidwani *rose*—

Shri B. K. Das: Do I take it that these accounts include also the accounts in East Pakistan?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not very definite, but I think it does not include the accounts in East Pakistan.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what is proposed to be done with regard to the following types of accounts: conjoint accounts, public accounts, security deposits of contractors, postal certificates placed as security by contractors?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the agreement of July-August, 1953, the only accounts covered were the savings bank accounts and the certificates, and these officers are verifying these two accounts. As regards the conjoint accounts, public accounts, security deposit accounts of contractors and postal certificates placed as security by contractors, they belong to a different category and it was agreed in the July-August meeting that these accounts may be taken up separately by the Finance Ministries of the two countries.

Shri Gidwani: May I know whether the matter will be taken up at the proposed officers conference which is going to be held shortly?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid these accounts wil not be taken up by the officers who have been posted at Karachi and Lahore.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether the accounts lying in East Pakistan will be taken up separately?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Necessary steps will be taken in regard to those accounts also.

Sardar Hukam Singh: In view of the fact that the Rehabilitation Minister, as I learn from the newspapers, has expressed his intention to go to Karachi to meet his counterpart, will the Communications Ministry direct him or give him this guidance that these accounts also should be gone into when he is having those discussions there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM

***1572. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report has been received by Government on the results of research undertaken by the College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras for treatment of rheumatism;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, when Government expect to receive the report?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) to (c). A copy of the report has been received on request from the Government of Madras and is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 38].

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement shows that a process of extracting Rasna (Alpina) has been evolved. May I know if this active principle, apart from the drug, has been tried out, and if it has been tried out, how does it compare especially with drugs like Saliaglates and the recent very costly drug Cortisone?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am afraid I could not give a reply to that at the moment, because I do not think it has been tried out yet.

FEEDER AIR-SERVICES

***1573. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce feeder services to air-link important Indian towns, lacking air travel facilities;

(b) what will be the estimated expenditure for introducing this scheme;

(c) how many aircrafts for feeder services have been ordered so far; and

(d) when they are expected to arrive?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) to (c). The present net-work of the Indian Airlines Corporation meets broadly the demands for air transport so far as the main centres of the country are concerned. The Corporation are constantly examining the possibilities extending the net-work to other centres by operating feeder services, having due regard to the economics of such operations. As a part of the implementation of this policy eight new type of aircraft at an estimated cost of Rs. 74.25 lakhs (including cost of spare parts etc.) have been ordered and on their delivery in India, operations over several feeder services will commence.

(d) Early in 1955.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the type of aircraft for which orders have been made, and the price per aircraft? The hon. Minister just stated some lakhs of rupees. May I know whether that is the price of one aircraft or all the aircrafts?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member was not carefully listening to the reply I have given. I have given the amount required for eight aircraft. The type of the aircraft is Heron, and the price per aircraft is Rs. 7 lakhs. The amount which I have quoted includes spare parts also.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether Government are aware that these types of aircraft for which orders have been placed are used in other countries in the world?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think they are used.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि गोरखपुर से होकर हवाई जहाज बनारस को हफ्ते में दो दफा जाते हैं क्या सरकार मुनासिब नहीं समझती कि उसको रोजाना कर दिया जावे ?

श्री जगजीवन राम: यह सवाल पैदा तो नहीं होता हैं लेकिन अगर सरकार यह देखेगी कि वहां यात्रियों की और असबाब और माल की तादाद काफी है तो इस सर्विस को रोजाना किया जा सकता है ।

Shri Barman: May I know whether the hon. Minister is thinking about opening any feeder sevice, so that Darjeeling may be direcly connected with Delhi.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That may be considered. Even at present, there is no difficulty in one's travelling to Delhi from Darjeeling. The hon. Member's suggestion will be taken into consideration.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government have taken any decision as to the particular feeder lines that they will take in hand, after these aircrafts arrive?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have tentatively decided on some feeder routes, but as I have said, the Corporation is constantly reviewing the position, and as and when it finds that it is necessary to open some new routes, they will be opened.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I only wanted to know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the names of those feeder routes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am in a position to state some of the names.

Several Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already allowed three or four minutes for this question, and if I go on allowing so much of time for each question.....

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This is my question, and I would like to ask another supplementary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only want questions should be put to elicit information. How many feeder lines are there? Can he say that?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am prepared to answer any supplementary. It is for you to allow them. We have decided to operate four at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister may read them out.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We propose to operate these lines from the 1st of next year, even before the new aircraft arrive, with Dakota aircraft; and when the new aircraft arrive, we shall operate those aircraft on these lines. These routes are:

(i) Delhi-Agra-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Aurangabad-Bombay;

(ii) Madras-Tiruchirapalli-Madura-Trivandrum - Cochin - Coimbatore-Bangalore-Madras.

(iii) Delhi - Bikaner - Jodhpur-Ahmedabad-Rajkot; and

(iv) Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum-Madura-Tiruchirapalli-Madras.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the names of the countries in which this particular aircraft is operating?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got that information.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know how many district centres are not connected by air services, and whether there is a plan to connect in the first instance, all the district headquarters

Shri Jaipal Singh: Arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister, may I ask.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. We have spent a lot of time over this question already. Each question cannot be made the subject-matter of a discussion. If hon. Members want—I am afraid tomorrow, we are concluding this Session—there are provisions for raising half an hour discussions, one hour discussions, one and half an hour discussions two hour discussions, two and half hour discussions etc., and whoever is interested may table a request to have such discussions.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: But we do not get half an hour even.

TENDER SYSTEM

***1575. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of calling for tenders for transport handling on various Railways is being disregarded, and instead such contracts are settled by negotiations;

(b) the reasons for this change-over from tender to negotiation system; and

(c) the number of contracts both through tender and negotiations given on the North Eastern Railway in 1953 and 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Contracts for handling are generally let out on tender. On rare occasions however, they are let out by negotiations in the interests of expeditious work.

(c) During 1953 no handling contracts were awarded either on tender or negotiation. In 1954 one was allotted on tender and another by negotiation.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what benefits are derived by the Railways by settling the handling contracts by negotiations, or what loss does it suffer?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have stated in my reply earlier, it is done in the interests of expeditious work.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know whether it is a fact that in the railways, sametimes, even the highest tenders are changed after opening all the tenders, and the contractor who gives the lowest tender is debarred from getting the contract?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I state one thing in this connection? There

is no use hon. Members saying that generally corruption is rampant in the railways. Only such questions must be brought before Parliament, in which particular cases are brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. There is no use generally asking, 'Is there this kind of serious corruption?', saying that highest tenders are subsequently converted into lowest tenders, and so on and so forth. Particular instances must be brought to notice. Otherwise, it is a rambling question which cannot admit of any particular answer.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: With your permission, I am ready to give the information. Before this, I have already sent a letter to the hon. Minister, and if you would permit me, I shall send another letter on the same.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are aware that no hon. Member needs my permission for sending a letter to the Hon. Minister of Railways. Though I am sitting here, I feel as if I am sitting there, and I am also equally anxious to get as much information about this subject as possible. All that I am submitting for the consideration of hon. Members is that if they have any particular cases in their mind, they should first of all write to the hon. Minister.....

Shri Jagjivan Ram: With your permission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:.....and if no remedy is obtained, then they can bring it up before this House. Otherwise, it is useless. Even with respect to the other cases where suggestions are to be made such as that the district headquarters have to be connected and so on, I would say that those suggestions can be sent to the hon. Minister first; and if he refuses to answer, then here is the highest court or the supreme court, where hon. Members can bring to notice any remissness or refusal on the part of the hon. Minister. Otherwise, bringing in details is rather inconvenient, and it takes away the time of the House.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Arising out of the ruling that you gave yesterday as well as today, I want to know this. Are we not entitled to ask a question whether it is a fact or not that in his Ministry the highest tender are reduced to the lowest tender? Can we not ask this question?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is not never done.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This is not for you to answer. It is for the Depuy-Speaker.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall answer that.

Shri Gadgil: It is normally not done.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Normally not done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members need not talk across the benches. A point has been raised as to whether it is the ruling that such a question ought not to be put. If it is a question whether the highest tenders are accepted or the lowest tenders, that is another matter. But the hon. Member who puts a general question assumes that the lowest tender ought to be accepted under normal rules, that in particluar cases, the highest tenders have been accepted and converted into lowest tenders, and that some such malpractices have been done. It is not as if on a matter of policy a question is asked as to what exactly the practice is—that I am not disallowing; but when it is alleged that the practice or the rule is one of contravention of the rules in general terms, and a question is asked, are not such contraventions going on, then that is something which cannot be admitted absolutely, because it does not admit of a specific answer. That is all my point.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that tenders are invited and then even after that, negotiations are made? May I know under what provision of Government rules this is done?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there any such cases? I would like the question to be split up. There is no good saying 'When did you leave beating your mother'? This is assuming that such malpractices exist and asking, what has been done? Let it be split up into two questions. Are there cases, recently or otherwise, where negotiations were started after the highest tenders are put in contrary to the rules?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): It will not be quite correct to say that it is a malpractice to accept a tender which is not the lowest. It is not binding on the Government to accept the lowest tender. There may be occasions when the administration considers it necessary to accept a higher tender, because the contractor or the firm is a recognised firm and we have got full knowledge of the fact that they have done the work previously very well. Sometimes the lowest tender has resulted in nothing: the work was not turned up. Therefore, it is quite wrong to suggest that if always the lowest tender is not accepted, it means a malpractice. That is the first point. The second point is this. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says 'the highest tenders are converted into lowest tenders'. I do not understand the meaning of that: they cannot be converted.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Converted after the opening of tenders.

Shri L. B. Shastri: What is there is there. But I would like to say, as you have very rightly said, that if Members have any suspicion against the acceptance of a particular tender, the should write to me and I am prepared to give adequate information.

Shri T. N. Singh: My reference was to the report of the Public Accounts Committee in which several cases have been referred to already where even after invitation of tenders, contracts were given by negotiations subsequently.

Shri L. B. Shastri: I might tell the hon. Member that I do not remember what has happened about the cases referred to recently by the Public Accounts Committee. But in a number of cases where negotiations took place after having received the tenders, it is generally done in the case of global tenders and the railways have definitely benefited by means of negotiations. And I have some information that the Public Accounts Committee are satisfied on that point because it has resulted in some gain for the railways and economy for the railways. Therefore, the Public Accounts Committee have also felt that those negotiations have been beneficial to the railways.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: In answer to my question, the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that for expeditious...

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I suggest that there should be no debate on this? This is Question Hour.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: The Parliamentary Secretary said that for expeditious disposal, contracts are settled by negotiations. May I know how the calling in of tenders prevents expeditious disposal of the matter?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member had asked a question specifically about the settlement of contracts by negotiations on the North Eastern Railway. In my reply I said there was one such case in 1954. That case related to the work pertaining to the Kosi project. The hon. the Chief Minister of Bihar came here, to Delhi, himself and pressed the hon. Railway Minister to expedite the giving out of tenders because work was being held up. So under direct orders

of the Railway Board these negotiations were started on the pressure exerted upon us by the Chief Minister of Bihar.

INDIAN SHIPPING

*1576. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difficulty in getting adequate Cargoes for Indian ships in overseas trade at present;

(b) the number of Indian ships engaged in overseas trade; and

(c) whether any new routes are contemplated for Indian ships engaged in overseas trade?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) So far as the Government are aware, Indian ships employed in overseas trades are generally able to secure sufficient cargoes.

(b) 28 ships of a total gross registered tonnage of 189,691.

(c) The matter is under examination by the Government in consultation with the Indian Shipowners.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know what is the approximate percentage of trade that is being carried on by foreign ships in respect of Indian cargoes?

Shri Alagesan: At present we are carrying only a very small percentage—6 to 7 per cent.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What percentage of the coastal trade is carried on by foreign ships?

Shri Alagesan: The coastal trade is entirely reserved for Indian ships.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government are working on any scheme for the reservation of coastal trade entirely for Indian shipping?

Shri Alagesan: From 1950, we had decided to reserve coastal trade for Indian shipping, and in 1952 it has been entirely reserved for Indian shipping.

Shri Velayudhan: In order to avoid competition from foreign shipping companies, what steps have Government taken for protective Indian shipping so that cargo may be taken abroad by them?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This refers not to coastal shipping, but generally, to world shipping.

Shri Alagesan: Overseas trade is a competitive work, and shipping is in the private sector. Shipping companies are trying to send as much cargo as possible. Whenever they bring their difficulties to us, we also try to help them.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: How many of our ships are engaged in carrying foreign cargoes?

Shri Alagesan: I said 28, with a total tonnage of 1,89,691.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: In view of the assurance—or rather the decision of Government—to reserve all coastal shipping for Indian ships, how do Government reconcile the anomaly of cargoes for tankers going to ships other than Indian ships? How do they propose to reserve that also for Indian shipping?

Shri Alagesan: When the agreement was entered into, there were no tankers on the Indian registry. Even so, a provision has been made in the agreement that tankers which are owned solely by Government or by corporations in which Government have the majority of shares should be utilised for this. We have also decided to acquire two tankers for this purpose.

INFORMATION ON AGRICULTURE

*1578. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that twenty printing machines under the Technical Co-operation Aid Programme have been installed in the country for the production of Agricultural extension literature in the regional languages; and

(b) if so, the progress that has been made in this direction?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Twenty units of offset photo-process duplicating machines and ancillary equipment have been obtained from the U.S.A. under the Technical Co-operation Programme. Eighteen of these machines have been supplied to the State Governments for production of extension literature in the regional languages and the remaining two have been retained for use at the Centre.

(b) In order to train the operators and technicians of the State Governments in the use of the imported equipment training classes were conducted at Nilokheri under the guidance of a foreign Engineer especially deputed for the purpose by the suppliers of the machines. The last batch of trainees completed their training on 20th November 1954. The Engineer will now go round to the various States to assist the State Governments in the installation of the machines and to start production of information material.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether this was one of the decisions arrived at at the State Agriculture Ministers' conference held during this year?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This was more in consequence of the Lucknow conference on information.

Shri Sanganna: May I know what arrangements have been made for the farmers who are illiterate?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are expanding the programme of taking up field projection and other things.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the Government have any information whether the machines that have been sent to the States are being made use of or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, the trained personnel would be just available and as I have said also an engineer would be going round to start the work. The work has yet to be started in all the States.

Shri Veeraswamy: May I know whether the Madras Government has also been supplied with one machine?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Heda: The hon. Minister said that out of 20 machines 18 have been distributed. May I know what has happened to the remaining two machines?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: They are with the Centre, with the ICAR.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the information given is with regard to both the Japanese method of cultivation as well as the indigenous methods?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: All information which is likely to be of use to the farmers and which is based on scientific researches is given.

Telegraph Facilities in District Headquarters

*1579. **Shri R. N. S. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to refer to the answer given to unstarred question No. 101 on the 21st November, 1953 and state:

(a) whether Telegraph Offices have since been opened in any of the six District Headquarters where they did not exist before;

(b) the names of District Headquarters still without Telegraph Offices; and

(c) when such Offices are likely to be provided in those places?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, at one of them, namely, Diphu in Assam.

(b) Keonjargarh in Orissa, Bomdila Zero, Along and Tuensang in North-East Frontier Agency.

(c) Keonjargarh by March 1955; as early as possible at the four other places.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: May I know whether the delay is due to the non-receipt of guarantees of the State Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is no question of guarantee. Step is being taken to provide all district head-quarters with telegraph facilities, irrespective of loss or gain.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: May I know the reason why the existing telephone line from Anandpur to Keonjhargarh was not used for the opening of the telegraph office at Keonjhargarh?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got details of that. But, those lines were ex-State lines controlled by the Government of Orissa. We have recently taken them over.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know what is the number of district head-quarters that have not got these telegraph facilities?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Apart from these four places in the North-East Frontier Agency, there is no district head-quarter throughout the country where there is no telegraph facility.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE

*1581. **Shri N. Rachiah:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to Mysore State for promoting public health under the Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of schemes on which the amount is spent; and

(c) the progress achieved under each of such schemes, so far?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 39.]

Shri N. Rachiah: According to the statement given by the Health Ministry, it has included an item for the construction of wells for the removal of untouchability for the year 1953-54. May I know whether this item comes under the Home Ministry or the Health Ministry because the Home Minister has given the reply that for the year 1953-54, he has included Rs. 37,000 for the construction of wells for the removal of untouchability?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Since the object of the grant includes the construction of wells for drinking water, it is a subject of public health, though the Home Ministry have sanctioned that grant.

Shri N. Rachiah: May I know whether the Health Ministry feels that by providing for the construction of wells they can remove untouchability or whether they can do it by allowing the Harijans to use the existing wells?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a matter of opinion on which the Health Minister is not expected to reply.

Shri N. Rachiah: The same amount has been included both under the Home Ministry and the Health Ministry. That is why I want to know whether this particular item comes under the Health Ministry or the Home Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether this provision here for wells is just the same as the provision made by the Home Ministry for the purpose of carrying on propaganda for removal of untouchability or it is independent.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is from the sanction of the Home Ministry. Because this subject is a matter of

public health, it was included in this list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This relates to well construction and public health and the other relates to propaganda.

CENTRAL MECHANISED FARMS

*1582. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the central mechanised farms are run on co-operative basis; and

(b) if so, the number of families working on them and the terms on which they hold lands?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LEPROSY

*1583 **Shrimati Sushama Sen:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the replies to supplementaries on starred question No. 1077 on the 17th September, 1954, and state:

(a) whether the Treatment and Study Centres and Subsidiary Centres allotted to the various States under the Leprosy Control Scheme, included in the First Five Year Plan, have since been opened by the States concerned;

(b) if not, the action taken by Government to check the menace caused to the public by the lepers; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide also poor houses or leper houses in the States other than those where the above Centres are to be opened?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c) This is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Government of India have no information in the matter.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: What is being done to provide poor houses and leper homes in the areas which are under the Central Government, for instance, the Part C States?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Even the Part C States have their Governments. The Government of India is concerned with recommending to the State Governments to take up the problem of leprosy control, which we have done.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I enquire whether the Government is aware that it is a fact that there is a reduction in the expenditure made by Missions like the Salvation Army in the maintenance of Leper Homes, and, if so, whether the Government has made any evaluation of the requirements of these institutions and what steps do Government intend to take to meet the requirements?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: The Government of India does not deal with such institutions. But, in the First Five Year Plan an allotment of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made. Four study centres and 6 subsidiary centres have been allotted to the following States. For example, treatment in study centres, one in Madras, one in Madhya Pradesh, one in West Bengal and one in U.P. As for subsidiary centres, there is one in Bihar, one in Bombay, one in Orissa, one in Assam, one in Vindhya Pradesh and one in Saurashtra.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is Government aware of the fact that plenty of lepers roam in Connaught Circus and is there any proposal to segregate them from that place?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That again comes under the jurisdiction of the Delhi State.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि लेप्रोसी को दूर करने के लिए कुछ संस्थायें जो कार्य कर रही हैं उनको पंचवर्षीय योजना में मदद देने की किस कदर व्यवस्था है और ऐसी कितनी संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास राज्य सरकारों ने भेजा है ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : मैंने अभी कहा है कि १६ लाख एक रुपये हैं और उसके अलावा १४ लाख रुपया और है जो कि प्रान्तीय सरकारों को मदद देने के लिए है । प्रान्तीय सरकारों का धर्म है कि जो संस्थायें उनके यहां अच्छा कार्य कर रही हैं उनको मदद दें ।

Shri Achuthan: May I know whether first priority will be given in giving shelter to all lepers who are wandering throughout the country and then gradually take up the question of treatment to all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is making a suggestion for action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Civil Aviation Employees

*1562. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a consequence of the proposed reduction of their salaries, a number of pilots have resigned from the Nationalised Air Companies and have joined the air companies in other countries; and

(b) if so, the names of persons who have so resigned?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे समय सारणी

*१५६७. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन रेलवे समय सारणी को संशोधित करने से पहले डाक विभाग से हमेशा परामर्श करती है, जिस से डाक सर्टिंग विभाग अपना समय निर्णय कर सके और डाक के पहुचने में देर न हो; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उस का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Exploratory Tube-wells

*1568. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed by Government with an American firm for providing advisory services, technical personnel and assistance in the procurement of materials and equipment for construction of exploratory tube wells in India;

(b) if so, the name of the firm and when the agreement was signed;

(c) how far the agreement has been executed; and

(d) whether Government will lay a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Ralph M. Parsons Co. of U.S.A.

(ii) 7th August, 1954.

(c) An acting Resident Engineer and a Drilling Superintendent have already been deputed by the contractor and their services are being utilised for planning operations under the

Groundwater Exploration Programme and for procurement of the right type of stores and equipment.

(d) Copies have already been placed in the Library of the Sabha.

LEGISLATION

*1574. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the question of appointing a Parliamentary Commission to investigate and report on the working of the Labour Legislations passed so far since the 15th August, 1947; and

(b) if so, what will be the terms of reference of the Commission?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Neem Khali

*1577. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of the production of *Neem Khali* in the various States during the last three years;

(b) the total quantity of export or import to and from other countries during the above period; and

(c) the measures taken to increase its production?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). There is no separate item as *Neem-Khali* in official statistics, nor are statistics of imports and exports of *Neem-Khali* shown as distinct items in the existing classification of Trade statistics in this country. It is not, therefore, possible to give these figures.

(c) No specific measures have been taken to increase the production of *Neem-Khali.*

FAMILY PLANNING

*1580. **Shri Bheekha Bhai:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 347 on the 24th November, 1954 and state whether Government propose to undertake research in the scheduled areas of various States where the human fertility is the highest?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): No such proposal has been considered so far.

BUTTERFLIES

*1582-A. **Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Will the Minister of **Foor and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of butterflies from Assam by land or sea has been prohibited by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the species of butterflies exported, if any, to foreign countries during the past two years; and

(d) the names of the countries in which those species of butterflies are in great demand?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, except for scientific or educational purposes or to a recognised private collector of butterflies.

(b) Large scale export of butterflies was considered detrimental to the survival of many rare species.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected. It will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

RECLAMATION OF TUNGABHADRA PROJECT AREA

*1584. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the reclamation of lands under Tunga-

bhadra Project in Andhra is going on at a slow pace:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Government of Andhra much progress has not so far been made with the reclamation work.

(b) The reasons for the slow progress are (i) adequate numbers of tractors and other equipment are not available, and (ii) some of the available tractors are not in good working order and are under repairs.

(c) The State Government have placed orders for 15 bulldozers. Two of these have already arrived at the site of operations. The State Government have also sanctioned the establishment of a tractor workshop to attend to the speedy repair of tractors and bulldozers.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1585. **Shri Madhao Reddi**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board have laid down any uniform procedure for the selection of senior subordinates to lower Gazetted posts on the Railways; and

(b) if so, whether due weightage is given to seniority in such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

RECRUITMENT ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

*1586. **Shri Veeraswamy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a system of direct recruitment has been introduced to the posts of class I clerks in the Accounts Department of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the reason therefor,

(c) whether any memorandum has been received from the clerical staff of the Accounts Department; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; only 20% of the annual permanent vacancies in the grade Rs. 80-220 of the Accounts Department of all Railways have been thrown open for direct recruitment.

(b) To improve efficiency in Accounts Offices.

(c) Yes.

(d) The representations have been carefully considered and no revision of the orders on the subject was considered necessary.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES IN TRIPURA

*1587. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Biren Dutt:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 729 on the 10th September, 1954, and state the progress in regard to the execution of the various Irrigation Schemes taken up in Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): An Investigation Division has been recently created for the purpose of formulating major irrigation schemes. They have already undertaken the preliminary survey in this connection. They have also been requested to undertake preliminary survey work in connection with the minor irrigation schemes included in the Five Year Plan for Tripura.

USE OF TELEPRINTER CIRCUITS

*1588. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the working of the teleprinter circuits from Amritsar, Ludhiana, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, and Bhatinda to Delhi and Bombay;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, regarding Bhatinda-New Delhi, and Amritsar-New Delhi circuits.

(b) On 8-5-54, 24-11-54, and 5-11-54.

(c) News Agencies have been warned that if proper use of the press circuits is not made, the circuits will be withdrawn.

रलवे पुल

*१५८९. **श्री सिंहासन सिंह** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री १३ मई, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८८ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के सहजनवां-डोमिनगढ़ सैक्शन के तीन पुलों को डेक करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सहजनवां-डोमिनगढ़ उपशाखा के दो पुलों को डेक करने की सिफारिश की है ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त रेलवे पुल-डेकिंग कमेटी इस पर विचार कर रही है ।

INDIAN SHIPPING

*1590. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to place a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the names of the countries from which Government made purchases of ships for merchant shipping during the last five years; and

(b) the price paid for each ship?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 40.]

RAW SUGAR

*1591. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether the work of refining imported raw sugar has actually started anywhere in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes.

रेलवे पास

*१५९२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर देश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि राज्य व्यवस्थापिका सभाओं के सदस्यों को राज्य की सीमा में यात्रा करने के लिये रेलवे पास दिये जायें, और उस का अनुरोध अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) हां ।

(ख) सुझाव मानने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था ।

Gur INDUSTRY

*1593. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture**

be pleased to state the repercussions on the *Gur* Industry consequent on the opening of new sugar factories?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Establishment of new sugar factories is not likely to have any unhealthy repercussions on the *Gur* Industry.

ADENI CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING SOCIETY

***1593-A. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adeni Co-operative and Marketing Society is at present under the direct management of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Andhra State from the 15th May, 1953;

(b) if so, what is the profit and loss account of that Society for 1953-54; and

(c) whether Government will place on the Table of the House a copy of the Audit Report of the Society for 1953-54?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the Government of Andhra and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is obtained.

DISEASES IN FRY FISH

***1594. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fry-fish are attacked with certain diseases which cause their death in large numbers;

(b) if so, the nature of the diseases;

(c) whether any remedies have been discovered for these diseases; and

(d) the authorities to whom the pisciculturists should consult for remedy?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Infection by Protozoan, Crustacean and Helminth parasites.

(c) Yes.

(d) Fisheries Departments in various States and the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta.

राज्यों की रेलों का मिलाया जाना

***१५९५. श्री डामर:** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रियासतों की रेलों को भारतीय रेलों में मिलाने के क्या वित्तीय परिणाम हुए हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन): इस तरह की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि भारतीय रेलवे में मिलायी गयी विगत रियासती रेलों का अलग लेखा नहीं रखा जाता ।

RAILWAY SCHOOLS

***1596. Pandit Lingaraj Misra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Secondary Schools both Middle and High run by the various Railways;

(b) whether the Railway Board have made a careful study of the report of the Secondary Education Commission with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the Railway Secondary Schools; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce technical education in any of these Secondary Schools as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 49.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Commission have to be implemented by the respective State Governments and the Railway Schools will fall in line with the revised orders

x EMPLOYEES OF FORMER AIR INDIA LIMITED

*1597. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any occasion for the Hon'ble Justice Shri W. R. Puranik, who was appointed to consider the representations of the employees of former Air India Limited, to review his own findings;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of such review;

(c) the circumstances necessitating the review; and

(d) the terms of reference, if any, therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Shri Puranik was appointed to advise Government, on the representations received under section 20(2) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. It is not ordinarily desirable to disclose what advice he gave to Government on these representations or whether he reviewed his own findings. I might say, however, that there was no occasion for Shri Puranik to review his findings.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL STAFF— ALES OF PAY

*1598. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** **Shri Punnoose:**

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) whether the pay scales and other terms of service in Air India International would be the same as that of Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India International has already decided that the pay scales and other terms of service of employees in that Corporation would be those followed by the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(c) whether Government favour introducing uniform wage scales etc., for the employees in both the Corporations; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). Since the Indian Airlines Corporation had taken over employees, of the different Companies on varying scales of pay, it was essential for them, for purposes of integration, to evolve a common scale of pay. Such a problem did not arise for the Air India International. It is not correct that the Air India International Corporation have already decided to follow the same pay scales and other terms of service which are being determined by the Indian Airlines Corporation for their employees. The Air India International Corporation are awaiting the decisions of the Indian Airlines Corporation in the matter before considering how far they should adopt a similar course. It is not, therefore, possible to state how the pay scales etc. of the employees of the two Corporations will compare. So far as Government are concerned, there has been no occasion to consider the question in detail.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

*1599. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minimum Wages Act has been implemented in respect of all the categories of labourers in all the States with the exception of the agricultural labour;

(b) the machinery of Government which is to look into the proper implementation of this Act;

(c) whether the said machinery is working properly in all the states; and

(d) if not, the action Government propose to take for the proper implementation of this Act with regard to all the Scheduled workers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) So far as employments other than in agriculture are concerned, minimum wages have already been fixed in a large majority of the cases and it is hoped that the remaining cases too will almost all be covered by the 31st December, 1954, the target date for fixation of wages under the Act.

(b) to (d). While a few State Governments have appointed full-time Inspectors for the enforcement of the Act, others have entrusted this work to the existing inspection staff appointed under other labour enactments. The effective enforcement of an Act of this nature depends to a very great extent on the availability of an adequate inspection staff and this aspect of the matter has been brought to his notice of the State Governments.

REGIONAL INDEX NUMBERS

***1600. Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state when the preparation of the Regional Index Numbers of wholesale prices of cereals and other agricultural commodities as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The concerned State authorities have been requested to furnish price data in respect of the centres recommended by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee and according to the new connotation suggested by it, from January 1955. The question of constructing Region Index Number of Wholesale Prices as recommended by that Committee will, therefore, be taken up after prices data from all the centres become available on a regular basis.

LABOUR PLANTATIONS ACT (RULES)

***1601. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1518 on the 30th September, 1954, and state:

(a) whether the Rules under the Labour Plantations Act, 1951 have since been framed and promulgated by the State Government;

(b) whether Government propose to enforce the Act in the near future; and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Draft model Rules were prepared and forwarded to State Governments concerned with a request to issue them finally as early as possible. The matter is receiving their attention.

(b) and (c). The Act was brought into force on the 1st April, 1954.

METEOROLOGICAL FACILITIES FOR HIGH LEVEL FLIGHT

***1603. Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for providing Meteorological facilities for high-level flights such as that of B.O.A.C. Comet has been finalised; and

(b) whether full facilities exist at present in our aerodromes for satisfying the meteorological service needs of high-level flying?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). With a view to providing information regarding winds and temperature to aircraft flying at high levels, a scheme for establishing a network of Radio Wind finding stations and for increasing the frequency of radiosonde observations in India has been drawn up. The scheme is being implemented by stages and will be completed by the end of 1956-57.

MORAL REARMAMENT ADMINISTRATION

***1604. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the main activities of the Moral Re-armament Administration in India; and

(b) the help rendered by Government to this movement?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Health has no information on the subject.

ADULTERATION OF OILS

*1605. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the adulteration of oils in various states of India has increased or decreased since 1952; and

(b) the number of samples analysed during the period from 1952 onward and the extent of adulteration detected therein?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) and (b). A statement containing the required information, so far as is available, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 41.]

JUTE EXPERT COMMITTEE

*1606. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the recommendations of the Jute Expert Committee have so far been implemented; and

(b) which of the States have taken steps to enact the Jute Seeds Act?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 42.]

डाक-सुविधाएं

*१६०७. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गाड़ी छूटने से एक घंटा पूर्व एक आने के विलम्ब-शुल्क बिना चिट्ठियों को डाक में छोड़ने की सुविधा अब बन्द कर दी गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि शाम के ६ या ७ बजे के बाद डाली गई वे चिट्ठियां जिन में विलम्ब-शुल्क का टिकट नहीं लगा होता, रात को किसी गाड़ी से नहीं भेजी जातीं, बल्कि दूसरे ही दिन भेजी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) This facility has been withdrawn only from some R.M.S. offices to avoid last minute rush of postings which the staff find it difficult to sort in time to catch the trains.

(b) Yes. But in most such cases the next mail carrying train is available on the next day.

(c) By allowing late postings the public, particularly business houses, are tempted to post most of their letters very near the actual despatch time of mails, causing great strain on the sorters in completing their work in time to catch the train, whose efficiency of work is also seriously affected.

TRAINING TO EAST BENGAL DISPLACED PERSONS

*1608. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken for providing training facilities to displaced persons from East Bengal in the Centres run by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. D. Desai): (a) and (b). Steps have already been taken for providing craftsmen training for 1,725 displaced persons from East Pakistan in the Training Centres run by this Ministry

in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. Training is imparted in trades relating to engineering, building and cottage industries. The conditions are the same as for other trainees, but all such trainees get stipends at an increased rate of Rs. 30/- per month. In addition, facilities for apprenticeship training for 1,000 displaced persons in industrial undertakings have been provided.

INSPECTORS' EXAMINATIONS

*1609. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove from the approved list the names of the candidates who were selected under the reduced standard in the 1952 Inspectors' examination; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ELECTRIFICATION OF CALCUTTA SUBURBAN LINES

*1610. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project regarding electrification of Calcutta Suburban lines has since been taken in hand;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether any officers will be deputed to Britain and Continent to study the latest methods of electric traction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Preliminary work in connection with electrification of Section Howrah to Burdwan *via* Bandel and Tarakeswar Branch is on hand. It is expected that electrification of this section would be completed by 1957.

(c) Yes Sir. Two officers have been deputed for study tour for a period of six weeks.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL COUNCIL

*1611. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to create a statutory Post-Graduate Medical Council has been finalised;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Medical Council opposed this proposal;

(c) if so, the grounds on which it was opposed; and

(d) the final decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Not yet.

(b) The Government of India are not aware of the reactions of the Council as a whole although its President has opposed the proposal.

(c) The President of the Indian Medical Council has opposed the Government's proposals on the grounds *inter alia*, that the Council which has already been dealing with some post-graduate medical education, should continue to exercise the function and that there is no justification for creating a separate statutory Council of Post-graduate Medical Education.

(d) A decision has not been taken so far.

D.V.C. SOIL CONSERVATION RESEARCH CENTRES

*1612. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** **Shri Ibrahim:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Soil Conservation Board has agreed to subsidize the D.V.C's Soil Conservation Research Centres;

(b) if so, the extent of the subsidy to be given;

(c) the nature of the specific schemes for which it will be given; and

(d) whether such schemes will need the approval of the Central Soil Conservation Board?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The Soil Conservation Board has decided to subsidise the Research Training and Demonstration Centre at Hazaribagh on a 50:50 basis.

(c) The scheme pertains to research demonstration and training in Soil Conservation methods.

(d) Yes.

COORDINATION OF SEA AND RAIL TRANSPORT

***1613. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the nature of the decision taken by the Consultative Committee of ship-owners in Bombay on the 20th November, 1954 to co-ordinate the sea and rail transport?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): It was decided that the matter should be further examined by the Government in consultation with the Indian Coastal Conference.

CONTRIBUTORY HEALTH SERVICE SCHEME

***1614. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients who attend a hospital or a dispensary under the Contributory Health Service Scheme;

(b) the number of employees who have joined the Scheme; and

(c) what action Government have taken on the representations or complaints received so far with regard to this Scheme?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 43.]

(b) 50,899.

(c) All complaints and representations are always duly considered. *Inter alia*, the number of medical officers has been increased; four more static dispensaries and three mobile dispensaries have been sanctioned; increased provision has been made for the purchase of special medicines, and an Advisory Committee has been constituted.

KANKE MENTAL HOSPITAL

***1615. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Shri Deogam:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admission to the Kanke Mental Hospital, Ranchi (Bihar), is allowed on payment of a ticket fee;

(b) if so, the amount of the fee;

(c) whether any protests have been made to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

GRANTS FOR ROADS

***1616. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants and loans given to the State of Bihar for construction of village approach roads

in 1953-54 which has remained unutilized; and

(b) whether any reasons were given by the Bihar Government for not utilising the amount in full?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The grant of Rs. 1 lakh made from the Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve was not utilised.

(b) No, Sir.

CATTLE STERILITY SCHEME

***1617. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Regional Centres and one Central Station have been set up under the co-ordinated Cattle Sterility Scheme; and

(b) if so, the names of the places where the Regional Centres are located?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, but these stations will start functioning only about August, 1955, when the Sterility Officers appointed for the purpose return from Sweden after training.

(b) The Colleges of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry:—

Bombay.
Calcutta (West Bengal).
Hissar (Punjab).
Madras.
Mathura (U.P.).
Patna (Bihar).

MECHANISATION OF RICE CULTIVATION

***1618. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for the mechanisation of rice cultivation in the country;

(b) whether Oliver OC-3 Crawler Tractors by William Jacks Company have been utilised for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

REHABILITATION OF JOOMIAS

***1619. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 749 on the 27th September, 1954 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the rehabilitation of Joomias in Belona **Sub-division of Tripura:**

(b) whether such rehabilitation work is also being carried on at other places in Tripura; and

(c) if so, the names of those places?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 44.]

(b) and (c). Yes; Joomias are being allotted land in all the sub-divisions of the State.

घाघरा नदी पर पुल

***१६२०. श्री सिंहासन सिंह :** क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री १३ मई, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४८२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) घाघरा नदी पर दोहरी घाट के पास पानटून पुल बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उस के कब तक बन जाने की संभावना है ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Plans and an estimate for the construction of the pontoon bridge have been called for from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and these are still awaited.

(b) It is hoped that the pontoon bridge will be put up before April, 1956.

UPGRADING OF CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC COLLEGE

***1621. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 713 and Unstarred Question No. 552 on the 8th December, 1953 and the 13th May, 1954 respectively and state:

(a) which one of the existing Homoeopathic colleges in Calcutta has been recommended for upgrading by the Government of West Bengal;

(b) whether the upgrading work has begun;

(c) if not, when it is likely to be taken up; and

(d) the amount that Government intend to spend on the institution?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Calcutta.

(b) and (c). The upgrading work has not yet begun as no final decision has been reached. The Government of India are in correspondence with the Government of West Bengal on the subject at present.

(d) This will depend on the final decision when taken.

YEMMIGANUR WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND SALES SOCIETY

***1621-A. Shri Gadilingana Gowd:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an enquiry into the affairs of working of the Yemmiganur Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sales Society in May, 1954 has been ordered under section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act;

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been held; and

(c) whether the report will be placed on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the Government of Andhra and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is obtained.

CATTLE AND LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME

***1622. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 802 on the 18th December, 1952 and state:

(a) whether the Cattle and Livestock Insurance Scheme has since been introduced in any other State excepting Pepsu; and

(b) if so, the names of the States?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No State in India has instituted a cattle insurance scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन में प्रशिक्षण

***१६२३. श्री भक्त दर्शन** क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री, १६ नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) विदेशों में स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये अब तक विभिन्न राज्यों से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) अन्तिम रूप से उन का चुनाव कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) One hundred and two.

(b) No time can be stated at present but the matter is under consideration.

DISCHARGE OF JUTE WORKERS

***1624. Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of women working in jute mills are going to be discharged in West Bengal due to ban on night work for the women; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

COIR INDUSTRY IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

***1624-A. Shri V. P. Nayar**: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the enforcement of minimum wages in the Coir Industry in Travancore-Cochin, the owners have closed down the establishment throwing out of employment over 25,000 workers from the 1st December, 1954; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any establishment closing down as a result of enforcement of minimum wages. The Travancore-Cochin Government fixed minimum wages for this industry with effect from the 1st December, 1954 and thereupon the employers represented to the State Government that the factories could not afford the minimum wages notified. After a Conference convened by the Travancore-Cochin Minister for Labour on the 14th December, 1954, a bi-partite Committee, with an independent member as Chairman, has been set up to report on the matter.

LABOUR WELFARE

***1625. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state the total amount spent on labour welfare during 1953-54?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): Information in respect of the Central sphere is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

टेलीफोन सामग्री का आयात

***१६२६. श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी :** क्या **संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड और कलकत्ता टेलीफोन आत्मगतिक-करण (आटोमेटाईजेशन) योजना के लिये इंगलैंड की ए० टी० ई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड से कुछ टेलीफोन सामग्री मंगाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे भारतीय सूत्रों से आयात करने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). All orders for automatic telephone equipment are, in the first instance, placed on the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, which obtains such of the equipment as cannot be manuafctured in the factory itself from the Automatic Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, of the U.K. Shipment for equipment imported from the U.K. is arranged by

the Director General, India Stores Department, London.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN MICA MINES

*1627. { **Shri S. N. Das:** / **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:**

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers engaged in Mica Industry that have been thrown out of employment in the different parts of the country due to slump in trade; and

(b) the steps taken so far to give alternative employment to these labourers?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) About 11,500.

(b) A Sub-Committee which was set up by the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Andhra, to examine this question came to the conclusion that there have been no complaints of large scale unemployment and alternative sources of employment as in agriculture were available to the workers. In Bihar, the State Government have constituted an Unemployment Committee to go into the matter and the Committee has submitted its interim recommendations which are under the consideration of the State Government.

In all the States, the workers employed in mica industry generally come from the neighbouring villages and are employed in the work of agriculture and other subsidiary works.

SOIL CONSERVATION SCHEMES

*1628. { **Shri Gidwani:** / **Shri Ganpati Ram:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved the Soil Conservation Scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government for the afforestation of its border on the Rajasthan side;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure to be incurred on this scheme;

(c) whether the scheme will be financed by the Centre; and

(d) if so, the terms on which the amount will be advanced to the State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The total expenditure on the Scheme is estimated at Rs. 35·2 lakhs.

(c) The Central Soil Conservation Board has already approved a loan of Rs. 12,30,000. The question of the grant of a subsidy is under consideration.

(d) The loan will be advanced by the Government of India on the following terms:—

(i) The loan would be repayable in 15 annual equated instalments, falling due on the first anniversary of the drawal of loan.

(ii) The loan would be sanctioned by Government of India from time to time on the basis of the actual execution of the scheme.

(iii) The Government of India, as a very special case would give a subsidy equal to the interest chargeable during the first five years of the drawal of loan. This subsidy would be withdrawn after the first five years.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

*1629. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of reforms being introduced in the Railways regard-

ing equality of treatment to different classes of passengers; and

(b) the facilities offered to third class passengers regarding reservation of sleeping berths, using of same entrance and exit in Station Platforms as upper class passengers etc.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The reforms recently introduced are:—

(i) Abolition of the system of earmarking exits and entrances at stations for different classes of passengers;

(ii) Throwing open of dining cars to all classes of passengers; and

(iii) Making the retiring rooms at stations available for all classes of passengers on payment of the prescribed scale of charges.

(b) Sleeping accommodation for third class passengers during night, between specified stations, on payment of a surcharge of Rs. 3/- per night has been provided on eight trains.

The other facilities offered are as stated in reply to part (a) of the question.

LOCUST SWARMS IN ORISSA

*1631. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a swarm of locusts has recently invaded the districts of Bolangir and Sambalpore (Orissa);

(b) if so, whether the Government of Orissa have sought any assistance from the Centre to fight the menace of locusts; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) No

(c) Does not arise.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

*1632. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Programme for the Aeronautical Engineering Department has been completed;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the details of the work done?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is not clear what the hon. Member is referring to by 'Aeronautical Engineering Department'. The Aeronautical Engineering problems connected with civil aviation are dealt with in the Research and Development Organisation of the Civil Aviation Department. Like all research and development activities, aeronautical engineering is also a continuous one and hence the question of completing the development programme does not arise.

(c) I lay a statement on the Table showing some of the important items of work done by the Research and Development Organisation of the Civil Aviation Department. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 45.]

GORAKHPUR LABOUR FORCE DEPOT

*1633. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the closing down of the Gorakhpur Labour Force Depot;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) whether a copy of the Report will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee.

(c) A copy of the report is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. S-533/54.]

ALL INDIA CROP COMPETITION SCHEME

*1634. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a new scheme to award prizes in crop competition;

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme; and

(c) the amount of the highest prize proposed to be awarded under that scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for the award of Community prizes under the Crop Competition Scheme.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 46.]

(c) Rs. 10,000/-.

TECHNICAL AID FROM SWITZERLAND FIRM

*1635. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the different forms of technical aid received so far by Government from Messrs. Schlierien of Switzerland under the Technical Aid Agreement entered into with the firm;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on this account giving figures under each head;

(c) the number of all-metal light weight coaching stock received so far; and

(d) the stage at which the scheme of setting up of a factory in India for the manufacture of all-metal light weight coaches stands?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 47.]

RUDRA SAGAR

926. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for providing a sluice gate at "Rudra Sagar" of Sonamura in Tripura?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Yes.

सड़कों के लिए अनुदान

९२७. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५३-५४ के वित्तीय वर्ष में सड़कों के विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को (सड़क वार) कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ;

(ख) १९५४-५५ में अब तक प्रत्येक सड़क के लिये कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ; और

(ग) किन किन सड़कों का विकास अभी विचाराधीन है ?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 48.]

(c) Improvements to Dharasu-Bhatwari, Badrinath-Mana Pass, Girgaon-Dung, and Garbiang-Lipulekh bridle paths.

दूध का उत्पादन

९२८. **श्री आर० सी० शर्मा :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में १९५३ में कितने दूध का उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से वह १९५२ के उत्पादन से कैसा रहा ;

(ग) घी और मक्खन के उत्पादन के लिये अनुमानत: कितने प्रतिशत दूध काम में लाया गया ; और

(घ) दूध और घी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिय किसानों को क्या सहायता ी जा रही है ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Figures are not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 43.3 per cent. and 6.3 per cent. respectively (according to the Milk Marketing Report 1950).

(d) No direct assistance is given by the Central Government to the cultivators for increasing the production of milk and ghee, but the Key Village Scheme aims at up-grading cattle, thereby increasing their milk yield.

राजस्थान में गोसदन

९२९. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे क :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान सरकार ने गोसदनों के सम्बन्ध में एक योजना भेजी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों पर गोसदन स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) वे कब खोले जायेंगे ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) Indala in Sawai Madhopur District and Bigga in Dungargarh Tehsil.

(c) The proposals, which were received on 18th December, 1954, are under examination. It is for the Rajasthan Government to fix dates for the opening of these Gosadans.

उदयपुर में डाक और तार विभाग का भव

९३०. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर में एक नया डाक घर भवन और कर्मचारियों के रहने के लिये क्वार्टर्स बनाने का सरकार ने निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की लागत क्या होगी ; और

(ग) वे कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगे ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The cost of the proposed buildings will be about Rs. 1½ lakhs. The new buildings are expected to be completed in about 2 years' time.

रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, उदयपुर

९३१. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह महता :** क्य रेलवे मंत्री ६ सितम्बर, १९५४ को दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उदयपुर में रेलवे प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के भवन का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : अभी तो १९५४-५५ में काम शुरू करने का विचार है ।

New Railway Stations

932. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new stations have been opened during the period 1951—54 on the line between Guntakal and Bangalore (Southern Railway) in Andhra;

(b) whether any representations have been received by Government for the opening of a new railway station on this line between Gulapalyam and Khadarpet stations; and

(c) if so, whether Government would give it a favourable consideration?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No new station was opened on the Guntakal-Bangalore section during the period 1951-1954. A halt at Chigicherla between Zangalappale and Dharmavaram stations on this section was, however, opened for III class passenger traffic, with effect from 1st January, 1953.

(b) Yes.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

PUBLIC CALL-OFFICES IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

933. Shri Lakshmayya: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns in Anantapur district of Andhra State, which have been provided with Public Call Offices during the period 1952-54;

(b) the basis on which the Public Call Offices are installed by Government in the towns; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide such offices in two Taluk headquarters like Kalyandrug and Madakasira in Anantapur district in view of their importance in business?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Dharmavaram, Kadiri and Uravakonda.

(b) Public Call Offices are sanctioned, wherever the proposal does not involve any loss to Government. It has, however, recently been decided that some small amount of loss can be allowed in the case of Public Call Offices proposed for subdivisional headquarter stations.

(c) There is no proposal so far regarding Madakasira. The proposal for Kalyandrug was examined and dropped, as it involved a loss to Government.

UNIFORMS FOR CLASS IV EMPLOYEES

934. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 58 on the 16th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the next date on which winter uniforms will be due and issued to the Class IV employees of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli;

(b) the usual period fixed for distribution of uniforms under the rules; and

(c) whether it is a fact that winter season usually starts at Kasauli in October and the uniforms due for this winter have not yet been issued?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) October, 1955.

(b) Three years.

(c) Yes, Winter uniforms were last issued to the employees of the Central Research Institute Kasauli, in 1952 and therefore no winter uniforms were due to be issued to them for this winter.

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

935. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of special drives carried out to prevent ticketless travelling on the Western Railway in the year 1953-54;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted for travelling without tickets during that period;

(c) the number of persons convicted; and

(d) the number of persons sent to jail?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 1,120.

(b) 30,769.

(c) 29,859.

(d) 7,122.

EXPORT OF RICE

936. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri C. R. Chowdary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 219 on the 27th August, 1954 and state:

(a) the names of the countries to which rice has been exported from India during the current year; and

(b) the rate charged per maund?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Mauritius, Singapore, Quatar, T. Oman, U.K., Zanzibar, Ceylon, Fiji Islands and Saudi Arabia.

(b) No export price for rice is fixed by the Government. The trade is permitted to purchase rice from the open market and export it at prices to be negotiated by the exporters with the importers in foreign countries.

रेलवे दुर्घटना

९३७. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रक्सौल में २ जनवरी, १९५४ को हुई रेल दुर्घटना में आहत व्यक्तियों और मृत व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्धियों को क्षतिपूर्ति दे दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में दी गई राशि का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये दावे कब तक तय कर दिये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) अभी तक कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

(ग) मुआवजे के दावों पर पदेन दावा-कमिश्नर का फैसला नहीं हुआ है । फैसले के बाद शीघ्र भुगतान किया जायेगा ।

FAMILY BUDGET OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

938. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the family budget of industrial workers at Mysore has been undertaken;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any report has been published; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) and (b). An enquiry into the family budget of industrial workers at Mysore was conducted by the Government of Mysore during the period March 1945, to February, 1946.

(c) and (d). The State Government decided not to publish the full report, but published a note on the scope and method of construction of index numbers. This note contains the important results of the enquiry.

BANGALORE CITY RAILWAY STATION

939. **Shri Keshavaiengar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the improvements carried out at the Bangalore City Railway Station during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55 upto-date;

(b) the amount allotted for this purpose; and

(c) the amount spent during those years separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is attached. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 49.]

टेलीफोन के सामान का आयात

९४०. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ए० टी० ई० कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा भेजे गये माल की उस के जहाज द्वारा भारत को भेजे जाने से पूर्व, इंगलैंड में जांच पड़ताल करने के सम्बन्ध में लोक लेखा समिति के दसवें प्रतिवेदन के पैरा ६६ में दी गई सिफारिश पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee is under the examination of Government.

डाक तथा तार विभाग के लिए अलग मुद्रणालय

९४१. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग के लिये अलग मुद्रणालय स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर, जिस की लोक लेखा समिति ने अपने दसवें प्रतिवेदन में सिफारिश की है, कोई निश्चय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह निश्चय किस प्रकार का है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The question of a separate press for the P. & T. Department is not being pursued for the present.

(b) Does not apply.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक का वितरण

९४२. **श्री एस० एन० दास** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां पर नित्य डाक के वितरण की व्यवस्था विद्यमान है और ऐसे गांवों की सर्किलवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां सप्ताह में, दो, तीन या चार बार डाक का वितरण होता है ; और

(ग) जिन गांवों में आजकल ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है, उन में डाक के वितरण को आरम्भ करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 50.]

(c) Arrangements already exist for effecting delivery of mails when received, in all villages.

Indian Telephone Industries

943. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals for the revision of the wage structure of the employees of the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore are being considered by Government;

(b) whether Government have come to any decision on this question; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to come to a final decision?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Certain proposals are under the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., who are competent to take a decision in the matter.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Cotton Production

944. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) how far the programme for attaining self-sufficiency in cotton has progressed since it was launched;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far by Government to implement this programme;

(c) what are the requirements of India; and

(d) to what extent it has still to go to be self-sufficient in this respect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The production of cotton in the country has progressively increased from 26.28 lakh bales in 1949-50 to 39.35 lakh bales in the 1953-54. The production in the current year is estimated to be 42 lakh bales which is the target fixed for the Plan period upto 1955-56.

(b) The amounts sanctioned so far by the Government of India on account of these schemes are Rs. 66 lakhs as out right grants and Rs. 205 lakhs as loans. The figures of the actual expenditure are not available as the accounts have not yet been finalised.

(c) The total annual requirement of cotton in India may be estimated at 52 lakhs bales, including 7 lakh bales of foreign cotton.

(d) India is at present self-sufficient in respect of cotton of staples length below 1-1/16". But the cotton of 1-1/16" staples length and above is not grown in India on a commercial scale and is therefore imported from foreign countries. Production of such cotton in India to meet the needs of the textile industry in full is a long-range problem. Efforts made to produce such cotton have met with some measure of success.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL ASSOCIATION

945. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in any way associated in the functioning of the International Hotel Association;

(b) if so, the nature of the association as well as obligations and advantages of the same;

(c) whether it is proposed to hold a convention of that Association in India; and

(d) if so, the extent of participation, both financial or otherwise, in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes in February, 1955.

(d) All arrangements connected with the Convention are being made by the All India Hotel Federation who will act as a host to the delegates. The Federation's request for a subsidy of Rs. 25,000 to meet part of the expenses of the Convention, is under consideration.

CHILD LABOUR

946. { Shri Gidwani: / Shri Tushar Chatterjea:

Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions on employment of child labour are not being observed in many factories, cottage industries and plantations; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) Yes; the reports received from the State Governments and also the Report on "Child Labour in India", recently published by the Director, Labour Bureau, show that the restrictions imposed on the employment

of children by the Factories Act, 1948 and the Employment of Children Act, 1938, are not being fully observed. The Plantations Labour Act, 1951, has been enforced as recently as the 1st April, 1954, and therefore no information is available as to whether it is being fully observed or not.

(b) Government have already addressed the State Governments in respect of employments of children in *bidi* factories. They propose to address them further in regard to other industries.

DIVISIONAL ENGINEERS FOR TELGERAPHS

947. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of telegraph lines in a Circle considered necessary for the appointment of a Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs;

(b) whether any new post of a Sub-Divisional Officer or Divisional Engineer is proposed to be created for Orissa Circle; and

(c) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The factors that justify the creation of a Telegraph Engineering Division are complex and therefore each case is examined on merits.

(b) and (c). Some proposals are under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES

948. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the mileage of Telegraph and Telephone carrier junction lines at Jharsuguda and Sambalpur districts and the name of the circle to which they belong; and

(b) the mileage of new telegraphs and telephone lines proposed to be laid in Orissa?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) 340.57.

(ii) In Central Circle : 94-47 miles. In Bihar Circle. 246 miles.

(b) No special large scale construction is anticipated in the near future.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

949. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an official inquiry has been instituted by the Railway Authorities at Danapur about the death of Shri Sumer Ram, watchman No. 7697 who died on the 13th July, 1954; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the report submitted thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, a Junior Officers Enquiry was held on 24th July, 1954.

(b) As the police are also making enquiries independently, it would be advisable to wait for their completion before arriving at final conclusions.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

950. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide more accommodation to third and inter class passengers in the direct carriage from Delhi to Udaipur by addition of one more bogie; and

(b) if so, when this proposal will be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir, as there is no traffic justification for an additional through coach.

(b) Does not arise.

NEW RAILWAY LINES IN ORISSA

951. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for the construction of new Railway lines in Orissa this year to provide relief work to the unemployed; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, all possible steps are being taken to commence construction of a new line during the current financial year or early in 1955-56.

RECRUITMENT

952. Shri N. Rachiah: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 persons were recruited for class IV posts in Railway Workshop, Mysore during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Caste candidates among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Out of 199 persons so recruited, 31 belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

REVENUE FROM OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

953. Shri K. C. Sodhia: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total contribution of (i) the Press and (ii) the general public to the revenues of the Overseas Communication Service during 1953-54; and

(b) what percentage did each bear to the total revenue?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 51.]

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION

954. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of the Railway Service Commission, Allahabad, has been shifted to a new premises;

(b) if so, the excess in annual rent that this change has involved; and

(c) whether about two-thirds of the new building is being occupied by the Senior Staff for their residential purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual rent payable for the new building including Municipal taxes is Rs. 13,376/5/- out of which a sum of Rs. 4,848/- per annum is recoverable as rent from the officers and staff residing therein. The net rent payable from Railway Revenues is actually Rs. 78/5/- per annum less than that of the previous building.

(c) No.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

955. Shri I. Eacharan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed to class III and class IV posts in the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur during the period from January to October, 1954;

(b) the number of technical and non-technical personnel among them respectively; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates recruited to each category during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Class III —126; Class IV — 266.

(b)		Technical	Non-Technical
Class	III	54	72
Class	IV	218	48
(c)			
Class	III	3	3
Class	IV	27	7

CENTRAL STUD BULL FARM

956. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Stud Bull Farm at Bangalore;

(b) if so, when the farm is likely to be established; and

(c) the cost involved in establishing it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORY OF MEDICINE

957. **Shri Randaman Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no official or non-official representatives were sent at the International Congress of History of Medicine held in Rome recently although invitations were received; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) Government did not consider it necessary to depute any representative to this Congress, mainly on the ground of economy.

L NG STAPLE COTTON

958. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the varieties of long staple cotton that are grown in India;

(b) the quantity of each variety produced annually; and

(c) the staple length of each variety of such cotton?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 52.]

TAXES ON CATTLE

959. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation demanding the cancellation of taxes on cattle, from the people of Sabroom in Tripura; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far in this connection?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A representation has been received by the State Government on this subject.

(b) The matter is receiving the attention of the State Government.

Ex-EMPLOYEES OF FORMER AIR-INDIA LTD.

960. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the full findings of the Hon'ble Justice Shri W. R. Puranik who examined the representation of the *ex*-employees of (i) the former Air-India Limited, and (ii) the other Airline Companies;

(b) the total expenses incurred to get all the representations of the *ex*-employees examined by the Hon'ble Judge, and on which the Govern-

ment's decisions have been communicated; and

(c) the number of representations awaiting decisions of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Shri Puranik was appointed to advise Government on the representations received under section 20(2) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. It is not ordinarily desirable to disclose what advice he gave to Government on the representations. I, however, lay on the Table a statement giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 53.]

(b) Rs. 6,927/- approximately.

(c) Decisions have been taken on all the representations.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

961. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted any proposals to the Central Government for the construction of new railway lines in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether the State Government has included the Bhandara town in the said proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

962. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted for passenger amenities on the Eastern Railway during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the amount actually spent during each of the three years; and

(c) the amount spent during each of these years on construction of new stations or the remodelling of old ones?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a):

1952-53	..	Rs. 49.77 lakhs.
1953-54	..	Rs. 60.00 lakhs.
1954-55	..	Rs. 56.38 lakhs.

(b)

1952-53	..	Rs. 58.79 lakhs.
1953-54	..	Rs. 54.39 lakhs.
1954-55	..	Not yet available.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

963. Shri N. A. Borkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress of the work of construction of sheds on the platforms on the Eastern Railway sanctioned in 1953-54; and

(b) the number of stations where the construction of sheds on the platforms sanctioned during 1952-53 has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Out of 52 stations where the construction of sheds on the platforms was sanctioned during 1953-54, work was completed on 7 stations during the same year and on 15 stations during 1954-55 so far. Of the remainig 30 stations, the work of construction of sheds is in progress on 15 stations. The work on the other 15 stations has not so far started for want of materials.

(b) Twenty-three.

SINGARENI COLLIERIES

964. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question

No. 2368 on the 10th May, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of quarters so far constructed by the Singareni Collieries company during the year 1954; and

(b) whether they have submitted any plans for the construction of quarters during 1955?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) 50.

(b) No.

CENTRAL TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS

965. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Labour** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 214 on the 17th March, 1954 and state:

(a) the total membership in each of the four Central Trade Union Organisations as on the 1st April, 1954;

(b) whether any Organisation has objected to the manner in which whole enquiry for finding out the most representative character of the four Organisations was conducted; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): (a) The total membership of the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the United Trades Union Congress on 31st March 1954, as claimed by the two Organisations is 13,64,424 and 4,35,364 respectively. The other two Organisations *viz.* Hind Mazdoor Sabha and All India Trade Union Congress have not furnished the information in spite of repeated reminders.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

966. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway officials drawing rupees two thousand and more per month and the total amount spent on their pay per annum;

(b) whether their number has increased after the re-grouping of the Indian Railways; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 75 on 30th October, 1954. About Rs. 22,85,000.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

SHORE ESTABLISHMENTS

967. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up shore establishment anywhere in the country;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. Member refers to a shore establishment for the training of Merchant Navy Ratings. If so, it has been decided to set up one at Navlakhi in the State of Saurashtra. Preliminary work has been taken in hand and it is hoped that the proposed establishment will start functioning shortly.

(c) Non-recurring. Rs. 1,48,040; and Recurring Rs. 2,58,156 per annum.

बामन्या स्टेशन

९६८. **श्री डामर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक मालगोदाम बनाने की सरकार की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस को बनाने का काम कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

मेघनगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर ऊपरी पुल

९६९. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे पर रतलाम और दोहद के बीच स्थित मेघनगर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक ऊपरी पुल बनाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस को बनाने का काम कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

बामन्या रेलवे स्टेशन

९७०. **श्री डामर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के बामन्या रेलव स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म को बढ़ाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्माण कार्य के आरम्भ होने की कब तक आशा है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता है ।

P. & T. CLERICAL EMPLOYEES

971. Shri Ram Dass: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the daily hours of work fixed for the clerical staff class III of the Postal employees in the various circles; and

(b) the duration of the interval allowed during these hours?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) Those on continuous duty—8 hours per day.

(ii) Those on split duty

When provided with Quarters—8 hours.

When not provided with Quarters—7 hours.

(b) Those on continuous duty—½ hour.

Those on split duty—15 minutes.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT GOSSANINUAGAM (BERHAMPUR)

972. Shri B. C. Das: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Berhampur (Orissa) Municipality has requested the Railway Board to construct an under-bridge nearabout the level-crossing at Gossaninuagam (Berhampur) to facilitate traffic to the goods sheds and mills through this level-crossing; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received through the State Government.

(b) The approximate cost of the work involved has been intimated to the Government of Orissa, and a tentative site selected for the purpose. On receipt of State Government's reply thereto, detailed estimate will be prepared and submitted to them for acceptance.

T.B. PATIENTS IN INDIA

973. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of persons suffering from tuberculosis in India at present;

(b) whether the incidence of this disease is on the increase since 1952;

(c) if so, the causes thereof, and

(d) the names of the regions in which the incidence of tuberculosis is the highest?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) About 2·5 million

(b) Reliable statistics and precise figures relating to Tuberculosis mortality and morbidity are not available. But judging from reports, it can be presumed that the incidence of Tuberculosis in India, is on the increase.

(c). The following are some of the main causes of increased incidence:—

(1) Low standards of living.

(2) Poor and inadequate housing conditions.

(3) Overcrowding, especially in urban areas, aggravated by post-partition conditions.

(4) An increasing tendency on the part of the rural population to move into urban areas which are already overcrowded.

(5) Unhygienic condition and ignorance of the laws of hygiene which are not only favourable for the spread of Tuberculosis but also retard the effective and full application of Tuberculosis Control measures.

(d) The results of Tuberculin testing in connection with the B.C.G. vaccination campaign in the country have clearly indicated that Tuberculosis infection is very widespread and is more or less uniformly spread over the whole country. Congested and industrial areas are naturally more vulnerable.

PURCHASE OF COAL

974. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure adopted by the Railways for buying coal for their own consumption; and

(b) the names of the collieries which are preferred for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Based on the estimated requirements of the Railways, a programme for the supply of coal for Loco use is drawn up by the Deputy Coal Commissioner (Production) and Chief Mining Engineer, in consultation with the Railways, usually for a period of six months. In drawing up the programme Railway (now State) Collieries are first covered to the extent of their estimated output and the balance of the requirements of the Railways are allocated to market collieries mining upto Grade II coal with a gross monthly output of 1000 tons or above. No particular preference is shown in drawing up the basic programme and all collieries which satisfy the conditions for participating in the Loco Coal Programme are accepted to the extent they are entitled to under the scheme.

INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION

975. { Shri A. K. Gopalan: / Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the total expenses incurred on the Services and the Integration Committees by the Indian Airlines Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Services Committee=Rs. 28,774/11/-. Integration Committee=Nil.

Ex-EMPLOYEES OF FORMER AIR-INDIA LIMITED

976. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House:

(a) a statement showing the names of *ex*-employees of the former Air-India Limited who submitted their individual representation in accordance with the Press Note dated the 16th September, 1953, issued by the Ministry of Communications; and

(b) a statement showing the names of the *ex*-employees who were recommended by the Hon'ble Justice W. R. Puranik who examined their cases to be taken back in employment?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Shri Puranik was appointed to advise Government, on the representations received under section 20(2) of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. It is not ordinarily desirable to disclose what advice he gave to Government on the representations. I however, lay on the Table two statements giving the required information. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 54.]

DISPLACED GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

977. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the O.T. Railway (now N.E. Railway) declared certain displaced Central Government servants—initially absorbed by them—surplus to their requirements without informing the Ministry of Home Affairs for provision of alternative appointments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such employees, according to guarantee were the responsibility of the External Affairs Ministry; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to rectify the discrepancies which have occurred for non-creation of supernumerary posts for them by the External Affairs Ministry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The North Eastern Railway administration are not aware of any displaced Central Government servants originally absorbed and declared surplus, in contravention of the instructions issued by the Ministry of External Affairs.

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Question *re*—
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Question *re*—
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—— in district headquarters. 1890-91.

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Tender system. 1882—87.
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Question *re*—
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Question *re*—
Central —— Organisations. 1945

TRAINING—

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Exploratory ——. 1896-97.

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Question *re*—
Reclamation of ——. 1898-99.

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Passenger amenities. 1922-23.

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Question *re*—
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Question (Supplementary) by—
Information on agriculture. 1890.
Ticketless travelling. 1874.

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Question (Supplementary) by—
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VERMA, SHRI RAMJI—
Question by—
Displaced government servants. 1952.

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Question *re*—
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Question *re*—
Discharge of jute workers. 1919.
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See "Railway Western".

WILLIAM JACKS COMPANY—
Question *re*—
Mechanisation of rice cultivation. 1915-16.

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YEMMIGANUR WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE PRODUCTION AND SALES SOCIETY—
Question *re*—
Yemmiganur Weavers Co-operative Production and Sales Society. 1917-18.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 23rd December, 1954.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ARREST OF MEMBER AND POLICE RAID ON PRAJA-SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICE AT IMPHAL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy regarding the arrest of Shri Rishang Keishing, M.P. and others in the police raid of the Praja Socialist Party's office at Imphal on the 22nd December, 1954, and the imposition of section 144 causing serious threat to the exercise of liberty of citizens.

This matter came up before me, and of course, notice is given to the Speaker and to some officers also. As soon as notice is received, the Speaker has to find out whether it is admissible. He has to give his consent. It is not necessary for him to bring it up every day before the House except in cases where he has got doubts. On receipt of this notice, I said that this is a matter relating to law and order. Therefore, whether law and order is administered centrally or is administered by a State, it does not make a difference, and so long as, in the ordinary course, action is taken, no difference can be made between an hon. Member of this House and any other citizen. Hon. Members of this House have no more immunity from arrest from criminal offences or other action in respect of law and order than any other ordinary citizen of the land. There is only this difference: when a Member of the House is arrested, as early as possible, or immediately thereafter, the fact of arrest ought to be intimated to the Speaker. I therefore said that I am not going to give consent to this motion, merely because an hon. Member of this House is arrested. However, the hon. Member, Shri Gurupadaswamy, has written to me that this is a matter not relating to a State. He has not understood my ruling correctly. Not that it does not relate to a State even though law and order is administered by the State: here, a difference ought to be made between action taken in the ordinary course for the maintenance of law and order, and any extraordinary incident. The mere fact that an hon. Member of this House has been arrested, or the person arrested is an hon. Member of this House, does not make a difference so as to invoke the jurisdiction of this House and interrupt its normal work. I would like to know what more he has to say so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: (Mysore): You were pleased to refer to this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a simple matter relating to law and order, though the State is centrally administered. What is the extraordinary matter, so far as this is concerned, other than action taken in the normal course ?

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: You were pleased to refer only to law and order. I beg to submit that it does not relate only to law and order. I

[Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy]

say that it relates to the privilege of a Member of Parliament who has gone from here to Imphal; as soon as he gets out from the plane, he is arrested without any provocation, without any strong reason. The next thing is, the Praja-Socialist Party is involved. The office of the Praja-Socialist Party has been raided by the police and I learn from the telegram—I rely upon those telegrams—that there was no reason, no provocation of any kind for this action by the police. It involves the wider question of the rights of Parliament and also the rights of the Members of Parliament and also the political agitation that is going on there for the establishment of a democratic Assembly. So, it has got wider implications. It does not in any way relate to the law and order question alone. The law and order question is only a minor affair. There are other reasons and I therefore would say that this adjournment motion should be admitted and discussed.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to make one submission, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, it is not necessary.

Shri Joachim Alva: Please allow me to make my submission because he misled the House on the last occasion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On these matters, I only ask the Government on this side to explain. I do not allow another hon. Member to explain, unless another hon. Member is also another Home Minister! I am not going to call upon the hon. Member. So far as this matter is concerned, I have not been given any further reasons except what has been stated here and which I do not consider enough for the purpose of disturbing or interrupting the proceedings of the House.

Shri Joachim Alva: Please allow me to make a submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may have a submission or may not have a submission.

Shri Joachim Alva: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As long as I am on my legs, a point of order cannot be invoked merely for the purpose of asking me to sit.

It cannot be abused like this. When the hon. Member rose to make his submission, I asked him to sit down, and when I am now on my legs, he immediately changes it into a point of order making it appear that there is a point of order and thus making me not to stand but to sit down. I cannot allow that point of order. I have heard enough.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Before your ruling is given . . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have heard enough before my ruling, and I cannot give another opportunity to him. It is purely a matter relating to law and order. It may be that it relates to a particular party; it may be that it relates to a particular person. For the maintenance of law and order, the action taken may be both preventive as also punitive. Under these circumstances, it is not possible now to make this such an all-India matter for the purpose of interrupting the proceedings of the House. I do not feel that I am called upon to give my consent for making this motion and thus interrupt the proceedings of this House.

I may also state that this is the rule that will be adopted. No hon. Member can expect me or the Speaker to bring every motion of adjournment before the House for the purpose of discussion. It is provided in the rules strictly, that it is open to the Speaker to give his consent or not to give his consent. When he refuses to give his consent, he intimates to the hon. Member. If the Member has got any further difficulty, he can write to the Speaker, and question of time does not stand in the way. The Member if the motion is admitted, can move it the same day, the next day or on another day. Under these circumstances

hereafter, where consent is not given, the matter concerned will not be brought before the House for discussion in the House. This practice,—the one which we are at present following—interferes with and interrupts the proceedings of the House. The House will strictly go by whatever matter is put in the Order Paper.

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): On a point of information. You have not stated if any information has been received about the arrest of Shri Rishang Keishing.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not received any information so far.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): On a point of clarification. I want to know whether, arising from the ruling you have given, all matters concerning law and order are covered by your ruling, so that no matter connected with law and order will be allowed to be raised in this House in the form of an adjournment motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only said that all ordinary matters relating to ordinary maintenance of law and order should not be brought up before this House. If I am satisfied that there is something extraordinary, I would certainly allow it.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: What is he difference between 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary'?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not prepared to proceed further with the matter. Hon. Members know what is ordinary and what is not ordinary. I have said that it rests with the Speaker to find out from the facts supplied whether the matter is ordinary or extraordinary. This kind of subject has been upsetting and interrupting the proceedings of this House. It has led even to a motion against the Speaker. Except making such matters appear as important issues again and again in this House, nothing more turns up. I am not going to allow such things.

JOINT STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT OF FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, on behalf of the Prime Minister, I rise to make a statement.

An Hon. Member: From the same seat?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes. As the House is aware, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, has spent the last five days in Delhi. During this period, he has had several conversations with our Prime Minister. A joint statement was signed by both of them yesterday at 3 P.M. I shall now read that statement:—

"The President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Marshal Josip Broz Tito, who is paying a State visit to India, in response to the invitation of the Government of India, has spent five days in New Delhi. During this period, His Excellency has had several conversations with Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

These conversations have been informal and friendly in character and have covered, in general terms, the more basic and pressing aspects of world affairs and, more particularly, those matters of common interest which engage their common and grave concern.

The similarities of historic background and social and economic conditions of their countries and the fact that they have emerged as independent nations, through powerful movements of national liberation, have endowed their understanding of each other and of their countries with a deeper significance and given to their friendly relations a greater ease and facility.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Yugoslavia and India have devoted their energies, both in the domestic and international fields, for the promotion of peace and methods of negotiation and conciliation as a solvent of international conflicts and problems. They have sought to base their own relations with each other and with the rest of the world on the basis of equality and friendship with all nations.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to proclaim that the policy of non-alignment adopted and pursued by their respective countries is not 'neutrality' or 'neutralism' and therefore passivity, as sometimes alleged, but is a positive, active and constructive policy seeking to lead to collective peace, on which alone collective security can really rest.

They have felt that their countries and Governments are not only fully aware of the grim alternative, namely, war—in this atomic age—but of the profound truth that wars do not solve problems but only render them more difficult of solution and, in addition, create new and more stubborn ones.

Yugoslavia and India live in the awareness that in peace alone their hard-won and cherished independence can be consolidated and endure and give to them and their peoples opportunities of self-development, economic advance and prosperity and social progress and stability.

The President and the Prime Minister desire to state, as their considered view, that the relations of their two countries and Governments are, and must continue to be, based on the principles of the recognition of each other's sovereignty, independence and integrity, of non-aggression, of equality, of mutual respect and non-interference in the domestic affairs of each other or of other countries, and on the promotion, both for themselves and for the world, of the approach and conditions of peaceful co-existence. This basic conception should govern international relations and be the foremost element in the policy and work of the United Nations.

It follows, therefore, that the policy of their two countries and their approach to world peace cannot be based upon force or the accumulation of armaments as an instrument either of negotiation or of solution of conflicts. The President and the Prime Minister, therefore, repudiate the erroneous conception, which has become prevalent in some quarters, of a "third bloc" or "third force" of non-aligned countries. This is a contradiction in terms because such a bloc would involve them in the very system of alignments which they regard as undesirable.

The President and the Prime Minister are convinced that the principles on which they have agreed for the governance of their mutual relations are capable of wider application. If they were so accepted, they would make a substantial contribution to the lowering of world tensions and the resolving of pending conflicts. They will widen the area of peace and diminish the terrible prospect of war, promote greater confidence and open up greater opportunities of world co-operation.

The President and the Prime Minister express their willingness and confidence in the friendship of Yugoslavia and India, which is welcomed and acclaimed by their peoples. They will seek to promote and strengthen the economic and cultural relations between their two countries. They recall with satisfaction the understanding and unity of endeavour that prevails between their two countries in the United Nations and elsewhere, in the common cause of peace and humanity, and have decided that these contacts and relationships should be furthered and strengthened.

The President and the Prime Minister, believing that the lowering of world tensions is an essential prelude to the development of collective peace, welcome the signs of the easing of certain tensions in the world which have recently emerged and, at the same time, will devote their sincere endeavours to further easing world tensions and to prevent their increase.

The President and the Prime Minister wish to affirm solemnly that the hope of advance of the peoples of the world and even the survival of civilisation render our acceptance of the necessity of peaceful co-existence, not merely as an alternative but as an imperative.

The fact that Yugoslavia and India are pursuing similar general aims constitutes a firm basis for the strengthening of their mutual relations notwithstanding the geographical distance which separates them and they are happy to feel that bonds of warm friendship and fraternity bind them together."

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each:

(1)	Consolidated Statement	Eighth Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 9.]
(2)	Supplementary Statement No. IV.	Seventh Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]
(3)	Supplementary Statement No. X.	Sixth Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 11.]
(4)	Supplementary Statement No. XV.	Fifth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]
(5)	Supplementary Statement No. XX.	Fourth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 13.]
(6)	Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	Third Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 14.]
(7)	Supplementary Statement No. XXIV.	Second Session, 1952 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 15.]
(8)	Supplementary Statement No. XXV.	First Session, 1952 of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix VII, annexure No. 16.]

STATEMENTS ON ACTION TAKEN ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF 36TH SESSION OF I. L. CONFERENCE AND RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION No. 26

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following statements:

(i) Statement on action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government of India on the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-sixth session held in June, 1953. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 55.]

(ii) Statement regarding Ratification of Convention (No. 26) concerning Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery adopted by the International Labour Conference at its eleventh session held in 1928. [*See* Appendix VI, annexure No. 56.]

AMENDMENTS IN RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCES ACT RULES

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, 1952, a copy of the Ministry of Defence Notification No. S.R.O. 6-E, dated the 18th December, 1954, making certain amendments in the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force Act Rules, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. S-526/54.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUPPLY OF NEWS TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE BY P.T.I. AND U.P.I.

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Under Rule 215, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The supply of news to private enterprise by the Press Trust of India and the United Press of India and the steps taken by the Government in that direction."

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Sir, at present the Posts and Telegraphs Department rent out teleprinter lines to the PTI and UPI for the collection, transmission and distribution of news in the various centres in India. Other news agencies, newspapers, commercial subscribers, Government Departments, etc., are also allowed teleprinter lines and these parties as well as news agencies, including PTI and UPI are permitted to use the circuits for the purposes specified in the hiring contract.

With regard to the inter-urban circuits and other long-distance circuits leased out to the PTI and UPI, the hiring contract clearly lays down the type of information that can be passed on these lines and the conditions for divulging the information to any party. According to these terms contained in the hiring contract read with Rule 135(2) of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, the circuits can be used only for transmission of Press telegrams admitted for transmission at Press rates and these messages shall not, before publication in a newspaper, be communicated to an unregistered newspaper or to any private individual or to any establishment, such as a club, cafe, hotel or a stock exchange. We are advised that the minute to minute transmission of telegrams containing stock, bullion and commodity prices to any one except registered newspapers contravenes the provisions of the hiring contract since any minute to minute communication of such telegraphs to third parties is bound to be before their publication in a newspaper.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department became aware as a result of their own monitoring as well as through complaints received from public that these two news agencies and certain other news agencies had not been following the rules and were sending minute to minute quotations concerning bullion, grain, stock exchange, etc., and communicating these to private subscriber. In addition to these, cases have been found in which they were found transmitting buying and selling orders sometimes openly and at times in code on behalf of private parties and acting in other ways in contravention of the hiring contract.

Even though the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Government have been aware that these lines were being used for purposes other than those for which they were leased, strict application of the penal clause was deferred due to the fact that the parties are all-India news agencies who are otherwise fulfilling a primary and essential service in the collection, transmission and distribution of news to all the newspapers in

the country. The two news agencies particularly referred to here are the premier ones. The sudden stoppage of teleprinter facilities to these news agencies would have completely dislocated the entire news distribution and this consequence naturally is not desirable. We have, therefore, before exercising the powers to enforce the penalties, pursued the case vigorously with these two and other news agencies in order to ensure that the circuits are not used for purposes other than for genuine news transmission and dissemination. The attention of the two news agencies was drawn more than once to this aspect of their business and they were warned to discontinue these practices and adhere strictly to the terms of the hiring contract. A meeting was convened by me with the representatives of the two news agencies in March 1954. In this meeting the attention of the two news agencies was drawn to the fact that there was considerable misuse of some of the teleprinter circuits leased out to them and that such misuses must stop. Later notices were issued to the news agencies for disconnecting certain important circuits leased out to them. In a second meeting held in July 1954 the two news agencies gave assurances that they will desist from these practices. In this meeting they agreed that all such misuses will be stopped by the end of October, 1954 and drastic action may be taken against them if these practices did not stop by that time.

Though a certain amount of improvement is now discernible in the case of one of the two agencies, the misuse of the circuits has not yet fully stopped. This has been found from the monitoring of the messages sent out on certain of the lines used by the two news agencies after 31st October 1954. We are issuing notices to the news agencies pointing out this feature and then Government will take suitable action if the abuse continues.

Government are determined that any kind of misuse by any lessee including the important news agencies like the P.T.I. and U.P.I. should be stopped. Various steps are contemplated to meet this objective and it is not proposed to detail these in this statement since it will not be in the interest of the Government to reveal their position now.

As far as the loss to the Posts and Telegraphs Department is concerned, it is difficult to make even an approximate estimate, but it is realised that the loss of revenue is considerable. From the information supplied by the P.T.I. and U.P.I. a few months ago, the amount of money earned on account of all commercial services provided by them to parties other than newspapers are given below:

P.T.I. Rs. 11,62,000.

U.P.I. Rs. 2,68,000.

Out of this, the amount which the P.T.I. and U.P.I. pay to the Posts and Telegraphs Department on account of rental for all their telegraph circuits (News and Commercial) is Rs. 5,00,000 and 2,00,000 respectively.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department are now leasing out teleprinter circuits to any individual commercial subscriber or business enterprise for the transmission of news connected with their business provided this is not disclosed to other parties. This facility is already available and may be availed of by any business user. They, however, do not get any concession rates as the news agencies get. On a long-term basis, the Posts and Telegraphs Department are also introducing a new kind of service called Telex or trunk teleprinter service which will be available to all members of the public. Such a service is already working in Bombay and Ahmedabad, and if the experiments prove successful, it will be introduced in principal centres. This Service enables any one subscriber to get into touch immediately with any other by dialling and he can then pass any message to that party.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGNS OF THE HOUSE

SEVENTH REPORT

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House, presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1954."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House, presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1954."

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I oppose the motion. Last time also I had raised this question. I find from the list of fourteen Members who have been absent and given leave, one has been given leave for 173 days during this year, another for 123 days, a third for 92 days and so on. And in the case of the third Member he applied for leave after remaining absent for 65 days, and that leave has been granted.

As I said last time, after the introduction of the salary system we should be very careful about granting leave. We should not be over-generous and over-solicitous to our brotherhood. We have abolished absentee landlordism. We should not encourage absentee membership.

With these words I oppose the motion.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): The observation made by the hon. Member is wide of the mark. The hon. Member concerned has been ill, and most of the cases of absence from the House are cases due to illness. I think we may discourage absentee landlordism—there is no doubt about it—but I do not see any reason why we should practise cruelty on those who are ill and who cannot come to the House because of illness. I think the suggestion put forward by the hon. Member should be ruled out.

Shri Altekar: As far as the absence of Mr. Muchaki Kosa is concerned, his mother died, he himself was ill, his wife was also ill. And he is in a place where communications are very difficult. Even the letters sent by the Deputy Commissioner of the place were received very late. Under these most difficult circumstances and he being an illiterate person as well, the Committee thought it was quite desirable and quite humane to grant him leave.

So far as the pay is concerned, it is a matter for the House to consider. The Salary Committee may be moved in that respect. But when leave has been asked for owing to the illness of the Member as also illness of the members of his family and owing to death in the family, and in view of the fact that he is residing at a place where communications are very difficult, I beg to submit that the Committee was right in granting him leave.

Furthermore, only in a case wherein leave has been refused by the Committee this House can be asked to grant the leave. But if the leave is granted, according to the rules it cannot be opposed.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): Recommending leave and not granting leave.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me myself be clear about it. Is it the contention of the hon. Member that if the Committee recommends leave the House ought to accept it?

Shri Altekar: Generally, you can see in the Rules.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): In the long list of persons for whom leave has been recommended by the Committee I find Members absent for thirty-five days and thirty days have also been recommended leave like that. I want to know whether a Member can remain absent without permission for fifty-nine days, or is it

necessary for him to apply to the Speaker and get leave?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not apply there. Under the Constitution more than sixty days ought not to elapse.

Shri Damodara Menon: But the Committee here have recommended leave for Members who have absented themselves only for thirty-five days. Is it necessary to make a formal application?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My own feeling is hon. Members if they are absent continuously for thirty-five days and are not sure that they may return within sixty days, by way of abundant caution apply saying they are not able to attend; God knows whether they would be able to attend just immediately before the 25th day next time; and therefore to be on the safer side they say "this may be condoned". There may be various reasons.

The procedure that may be adopted is if in any particular case any hon. Member thinks there is abuse of the privilege he must table an amendment that so far as the particular hon. Member is concerned the leave ought not to be granted. General opposition does not lead anywhere.

Shri Gidwani: Next time I will do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule referred to by the hon. Member. Does it say it is obligatory?

Shri Altekar: Rule 290. I will read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no need to read the whole thing. Does the rule say that the Committee can take away the power of the House to consider it?

Shri Altekar: Not taking away of the power of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only recommendatory. Therefore, the hon. Member need not say that it ought to be accepted.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Suppose a Member has absented himself for 25 days and it has been recommended by the Committee. Can that Member absent himself for another 60 days with impunity?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is so. I am not in a position to interpret. If the difficulty arises, let us see.

The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House, presented to the House on the 22nd December, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON COMPANIES BILL

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I beg to move:

> "That Sarvashri N. M. Lingam and Narendra P. Nathwani be appointed to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and certain other associations vice Sarvashri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai and Nityanand Kanungo resigned."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is this Sarvashri? I will call them Shri N. M. Lingam and Shri N. P. Nathwani.

Shri Pataskar: I was told that Shri is applied to an individual and Sarvashri means more than one. I am not an expert in Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not well acquainted with technical expressions in Hindi. Sarvashri corresponds to Messrs. The question is:

> "That Sarvashri N. M. Lingam and Narendra P. Nathwani be appointed to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to companies and certain other

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

associations vice Sarvashri Khandubhai Kasanji Desai and Nityanand Kanungo resigned."

The motion was adopted.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Pataskar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri. N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): On a point of information, may we know when the discussion of this Bill will be over and when the debate on the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan will be continued?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No time has been allotted. As soon as the House finishes this, the other item will be taken.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): With your permission, may I know whether you have suspended the rule that two days should elapse between a Bill being presented and its being taken up. You should suspend that rule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have done so having regard to the....

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Without any motion for suspension, can there be a suspension *ipso facto* from the Chair?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think it can be done.

Shri Pataskar: I will not take very long so far as the present motion is concerned, because last time when I put forward the motion for the consideration of the Bill which was referred to the Select Committee, I have explained the matters. We know under what circumstances the present Bill was brought forward and what the urgency for it is. I may say that there are 26 States and final delimitation orders have been passed in respect of 17 States. That was the information supplied in order to enable the Members to appreciate what was being done and why it was being done quickly. In respect of five States, last public meetings have been held and final Delimitation orders are due to be made very soon. In regard to one State, the Commission is just now holding its last public sitting. In two States, public sittings are due to be held in January and February. In the U. P. also delimitation work is proceeding. That is the present position.

I would repeat what I said last time in order to shorten the discussion. In the case of Hyderabad and Sholapur, on account of the change in the figures or rather the correcting of the figures, so far as Scheduled Castes were concerned, in the last census of 1951, the Delimitation Commission had taken certain steps. This Bill, as it was originally introduced was intended to apply only to figures which are corrected in respect of those States where the final orders have not been passed. However, at the time when this motion was being considered last time, I did state that the Government will take all possible steps and are agreeable to what has been done in Saurashtra and Hyderabad being done wherever it is possible in other States also. In conformity with that statement, Select Committee have now widened the scope and therefore, the new clause provided not only for redetermining the seats and revising final orders with respect to those States where final orders have not taken place, but also in other States where such orders have been made. For that purpose, the whole clause 9A has been redrafted which hon. Members must notice. On a comparison, we found that there were many States where final orders have been passed and thought that it would not be just and proper that in respect of those States where final orders have been passed, if no relief could be given to the Scheduled Castes wher-

ever a case might exist for such a revision. After all, the revision has to be made. But, there is one thing which must be noted by all Members of the House, because I find so many notices of amendments have been given. Reference has been made to the speech made last time. This is a Bill which only enables the Delimitation Commission to take into consideration, in spite of final orders having been passed, figures whenever they are corrected by the Census authority. Primarily, it is for the Census authorities to correct these figures. This Bill enables the Delimitation Commission to take those figures into consideration whenever they are corrected. The whole idea of expanding the scope of the Bill is this. Whatever might have been done in respect of some States, whatever may be done wherever final orders have not been issued should be possible to be done in respect of those States whenever the Census authorities revise these figures. I think this new change will be welcomed by all the sections of the House.

Another provision has been made that this should be done before January 1956, because, as I said the work of the Commission was almost coming to an end. In order that cases may not escape, we have provided that whenever this is done, during the course of the next year, that should be taken into account. The necessity for fixing this period of one year arises from the fact that we cannot allow this sort of thing to be kept pending for all time to come. In one year we expect the Census authorities will try to revise these figures wherever necessary so far as the Scheduled Castes are concerned. Therefore, a period of one year has been provided in the new draft clause 9 A. We have also made a provision that in case the Delimitation Commission finishes its work and ceases to exist, and one year has not elapsed, then, the powers of re-determination, etc., will be exercised by the Election Commission itself. In conformity with what I said, Government wants to be fair and do everything possible for the Scheduled Castes in the same manner it was done in the case of Saurashtra and Hyderabad. I think the present draft Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee will meet with the demand that there should be a uniform sort of justice and equity administered so that there may not be any mistake. This is a small Bill and as I said the urgency arises from the fact that if we delay too long, probably the Delimitation Commission will have exhausted its work and all manner of complications might arise. Therefore, I hope, that, in view of the limited object with which this Bill was brought and in view of the fact that that limited purpose is being wholly served by the proposals now made by the Select Committee, this will be accepted by the House whole-heartedly, and that we will be able, if we pass it in this House, to send it to the other House and get it passed by that House tomorrow.

Shri Raghavachari: With your permission, may I just request the hon. Minister to answer this question, before the motion is put to the House. It is this. No doubt, you have provided that the correct figures of population must form the basis of the constituencies to be determined. You have provided even in cases where final orders have been passed, they may be corrected or revised. But what happens in the case of Andhra where elections have to take place now. On the basis of the correct figures, a few more seats for the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have to be provided there also. And therefore, why not you make this benefit of the additional number of seats to those communities available in Andhra State also. Was any consideration or thought given to this aspect?

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittoor): May I ask for a clarification? The hon. Minister may answer both of them together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will call Mr. Reddy later.

Shri Pataskar: In the case of Andhra, the difficulty is that the elections are to take place shortly, and it will take some time before the Census authority revises these figures. As I said, the present Bill is only to enable the Delimitation Commission to take into account whenever those figures could be revised. Now, if we wait till the Census authorities revise those figures in Andhra, then that might delay the elections for which, I think, there is a great deal of anxiety in the House that they should be held as early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Immediately.

Shri Pataskar: I think the hon. Member realises that at the present moment there is not the ordinary, normal functioning of the constitutional machinery, and under these circumstances, to delay the elections on any account will not be proper. The difficulty is that if we could have immediately done anything to rectify that, we would certainly have been only too glad to do it. But, on enquiry I have found, because this fact was brought to my notice, that it is not possible to decide it so early. Unfortunately, that is the only State where, probably for five years, they will have to go on with the present arrangement. But the other alternative is, if we want to do something of that kind, it will delay the elections which are far more important from the point of the general public of Andhra than having a few seats and to have no elections or to hold up the elections for that purpose. I think the hon. Member will realise the difficulty and will not press for it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I only wanted a clarification. In addition to what Shri Raghavachari has said, I understand that nearly 8 lakhs of Harijans have been left out of the previous census figures as far as Andhra is concerned. That means a number of reserved seats are lost.

An Hon. Member: Both for Andhra and Madras.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Both Andhra and Madras. Therefore, if elections are conducted now without taking into consideration this 8 lakhs population of Harijans, that means a number of seats lost. The safeguards given to the Scheduled Castes in the Constitution are vitiated by this method. Therefore, some method must be found to see that these 8 lakhs are included and seats are allocated accordingly. This is the only clarification I want.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Cannot the Census Commissioner be asked to look into the Andhra case first?

Shri Pataskar: I can ask the Census authorities to look into this matter first, but I am not sure whether, if that could not be done in this limited time at our disposal, the elections can be put off. It would be difficult to put off the elections for the time being.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I raised this point.

Shri Pataskar: I am told there are no doubt some complaints that there are 8 lakhs of Harijans who have not been included in the figures as they are given in the last census. The correctness of that will have to be ascertained by the means that may be available or other means that may be found suitable. I think it is bound to take some time. And even that allegation relates to two States, the composite State of Andhra and Madras. So, I think on the whole hon. Member will see that there is no desire not to do anything that can be done for the sake of Andhra, but there is some difficulty, and I think in no case will Government be agreeable to put off the elections on that ground.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Does it mean that before the next elections, as far as at least the Parliamentary seats are concerned, some means will be found and rectification will be made to correct the errors that have been admitted even by the hon. Minister? I want a clarification on that point also.

Shri Pataskar: Oh, yes, naturally; before the next elections all over India, certainly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What the hon. Member evidently wants to know is this. Now, the general elections in Andhra will be for the Assembly, these will not coincide with general elections for Parliamentary seats. When they are elected, they will continue for five years more in the Assembly. That is not a bye-election. Therefore, they will not synchronise hereafter. Whatever may happen with respect to the Assembly constituencies, what is the difficulty in readjusting these Parliamentary constituencies in accordance with the increased figures which may be available. That can be done.

Shri Pataskar: Yes. I believe, the Delimitation Commission will do that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But hon. Minister will see that in sub-clause (1) of section 9A it is stated that if at any time before the first day of January, 1956, the Census Commissioner should have come to the conclusion that any mistake had occurred, he shall correct the figures and the correct figures shall be taken as the latest census figures. The hon. Minister may find difficulty and may not go into this matter so far as the Assembly constituencies are concerned, but would not this stand in the way of Parliamentary seats being readjusted?

Shri S. S. More: No, no.

Shri Pataskar: I think there is no reason why it should.

Shri Raghavachari: It will not stand in the way. They have provided so.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I may point out that the Census Commission need not go into conducting the enumeration process again, but on the available data they can give the benefit of general rise of population to the Scheduled Castes. For instance, in Madras State they said that the general rise is 14.39 per cent. whereas the rise in Scheduled Castes is only 4·73 per cent. The average general increase is given. The Census Commission can supply the figures to the Delimitation Commission in no time, and the Delimitation Commission could also allot seats, three or four more seats. After all, this is a hard-earned right of the Scheduled Castes in which struggle even Mahatma Gandhi had also joined. Therefore, I do not see why the Andhra Scheduled Castes should be denied this privilege and this right for which they have fought. After all, if the elections were postponed by 15 or 20 or 30 days, the heavens will not fall.

Shri N. M. Lingam: On a point of submission, if a regular discussion proceeds on the Bill, of the issues will be clarified.

May I begin?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister is committing the same mistake. Let me place it before the House first.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Now, I have received notices of a number of amendments. I waive the ..

Some Hon. Members: We have not received.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got copies here of notices received: one by Shri B. K. Das at 11 A.M., another received at 11-35 A.M. by Shri B. S. Murthy, another received at 11-40 A.M by Shri Deogam and another by Shri R. D. Mishra and Shri B. S. Murthy at 11-55 A.M In asmuch as I waived notice regarding the Bill itself, I do not think it is proper that I should avoid these amendments on the ground that due notice has not been given. Therefore, I shall ask hon. Members who want to move them to read them out for the benefit of the other Members.

Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East): Are you going to take up clause by clause consideration just now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole thing now.

Shri T. N. Singh: But the amendments could be moved only when the clauses are taken up for discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no amendments now, when the motion for consideration is under discussion.

The matter has been discussed at length last time when the motion for reference to Select Committee was being discussed here. Hon. Members will kindly bear that in mind. We have got other work also to transact. This Session is going to be adjourned tomorrow evening. In view of all these considerations, hon. Members should be as brief as possible, without ignoring their points.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I find it difficult to persuade myself to give my wholehearted support to the Bill, because it raises some important issues. After a great deal of debate, I think in 1952, the Delimitation Commission Act as passed, and it was then the expressed unanimous opinion of the House that the final orders passed by the Delimitation Commission should not be open to revision. Now, if circumstances have arisen which warrant a revision, it should be with regard to exceptional cases only.

It has been stated now that the census figures in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain States have been wrong. If that be so, it is for the House to consider the cases of such States only, where the tabulation of figures or the enumeration has gone wrong. But we are now, by this Bill as amended by the Select Committee, opening the door for revision of figures in all the States. In other words, we are making the Census Commissioner liable to pressure so that he may have to revise the figures in almost all the States. This will lead to unpredictable consequences.

For instance, we are going to have elections in Andhra very shortly. If in the midst of the elections, a question is raised that the tabulation or the enumeration has been wrong, then we do not know how it will affect the course of the elections. The hon. Minister has not placed before the House the extent to which enumeration has gone wrong in certain of the States. The House should know whether the percentage of error in enumeration warrants a revision of the final orders passed by the Delimitation Commission. It would have been very helpful if the percentages of error in respect of these States had been placed before the House so that the House could easily determine whether an amendment of this kind to the Delimitation Commission Act is necessary.

The effect of this Bill is that the Delimitation Commission will go on indefinitely, and even after that Commission ceases to function, the Election Commission will take over its functions. I am glad to hear, however, that a deadline has been fixed, namely the 1st of January 1956. But even so, if owing to circumstances which are now not predictable, elections are to be held, or emergencies arise in certain States, then we shall have to conduct elections, and if in the meanwhile, the question of revision of figures is raised in such States it will stand in the way of holding elections. These are some of the practical difficulties. So, I think it would have been better if we had confined our amendment to the Act only to those States where the enumeration has been glaringly wrong, and where it is liable to affect materially the number of seats.

Since we are at the fag end of the Session, and the Bill has to be passed expeditiously, I do not want to sug-

gest any amendments; so, I have not tabled any amendments. But I hope the hon. Minister will see that this Act is not invoked to create doubts in other States as to the enumeration in those States of the population figures. I am told on good authority that these variations affect at best only the number of seats in the Assembly constituencies, and they do not affect the seats in Parliamentary constituencies.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Who said that?

Shri N. M. Lingam: I have this information from the Election Commission.

Shri B. S. Murthy: And it is very wrong.

Shri N. M. Lingam: If the Election Commission is wrong, then we do not know on what basis we are to proceed. We have to proceed on some basis. If you do not believe the Election Commission, if you do not believe the Census Commissioner or the Registrar-General of census operations, and some vague figures are sent here saying that in certain States the figures have been grossly increased or reduced, do you seriously want the House to go on that basis and go on amending the Acts? I do not think we should do that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only a general provision here. The House does not want now, by itself, to amend all the constituencies. This is only a general provision. What is the hon. Member's ground for asking the House to make a distinction between those cases where the mistake has been committed, and the other cases where it is not yet clear whether a mistake has been committed or not? The Census Commissioner will look into it, and if there is a difference, does the hon. Member contend that notwithstanding the fact that the full and correct figures have not been given in the census, power ought not to be taken for readjusting the constituencies?

Shri N. M. Lingam: It will open the door for anybody to raise objections, and it will make the Census Commissioner to go into the whole question again unnecessarily.

Shri Pataskar: This is only an enabling provision.

Shri Kakkan (Madurai—Reserved —Sch. Castes): Parliament has supreme power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only with respect to those cases where certain communities have been omitted from the Scheduled Castes, for purposes of enumeration. It is not throwing the door open to anything.

Shri N. M. Lingam: All that has to be looked into only after full investigation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is why time is given.

Shri N. M. Lingam: In any case, since the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Members of the House are apprehensive about their own future, I think the House is making a gesture by extending the scope of amendment to the Act.

Since the Select Committee has gone into the question fully so as to allay the apprehensions as to the state of affairs in other States as well, I hope we can pass this Bill without much waste of time.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am afraid my hon. friend Shri N. M. Lingam has not given thought as to how this question has arisen. It is not a question of trying to alter the decisions of the Delimitation Commission every time. It is a fundamental question that is involved here.

In some States, the census figures have been wrongly enumerated. The Census Commissioner himself has taken up this question and conveyed it to the Delimitation Commission, and the Delimitation Commission thought it wise and fit to alter the quantum of seats to be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

The mistake arose like this. In the President's order, several communities have been enumerated as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but there were other synonyms and generic names which have not been included in that order. For instance, the word *'Harijan'* is not there, and the word *'Achut'* is not there also. While doing the enumeration, the Registrar-General of Census took into account only such names as Adidravida or *Adi Andhra* etc. and the names such as *Harijan* or *Achut* were left out, so much so that several lakhs of people have been left out from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population.

1 P.M.

For instance, in undivided Madras State, as many as 8 lakhs of people have not been included.

Shri N. M. Lingam: What is the basis of his statement?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The basis is this. The census figures are enumerated once in ten years. If you take the 1931 census, then the 1941 census and again the 1951 census, there is a heavy fall in the population of Scheduled Castes, while the population of other communities has shown an increase. It is but common knowledge that where poverty is there fecundity is more and will have its full play. That is the greatest blessing God has given to them as long as they are grovelling in poverty. Again, when the percentage increase is taken in Madras State including Andhra State, it was 14.39 as regards the total population, whereas the percentage of the increase in the population of the Scheduled Castes is only 4.79. This is patently wrong. People have not gone to Andamans or Burma or other places and there has not been any heavy toll of lives by any calamity. It is common knowledge that Scheduled Castes are living in poor and very insanitary conditions but they are always prolific. Therefore all these factors have made the Registrar-General of Census to take into cognizance the fact that there were some mistakes committed. This has been proved in Hyderabad, Saurashtra and Rajasthan, and they have revised the figures. As a matter of fact, once the figures have been given as per the President's order, they cannot include persons who have enumerated themselves as *Harijans* and *Achuts*. Therefore, the question has been brought up to this august House, and this august House, which is only competent to revise the orders of the Delimitation Commission, is now taking up the question. Again, we must be thankful that this question has been thrashed out well by the U.P. Government and U.P. legislators who have been asked to collaborate with the Delimitation Commission. We are also grateful to Mr. Tiwary who has made a special study of the subject and who has been fighting for this.

I do not want to take up much time of the House because all these factors are there. Shri N. M. Lingam said that parliamentary seats would not be affected. I think Shri Lingam is aware that every 5 lakhs of people will have a Member representing the Scheduled Castes. In Madras and Andhra States alone nearly 8 lakhs of people have not been enumerated. If all these people had been enumerated, they would have got one more parliamentary seat. Coming to Andhra, I wanted to move an amendment that the benefits of this legislation shall be given to the Andhra State in the forthcoming elections in that State. This is a very important point and I want the House to give very dispassionate attention to it. After all, the question of representation has been hanging fire for long, and it was with the Soul's agony of Mahatma Gandhiji that the claim of *Harijans* had been accepted by the Poona Pact which was otherwise known as the Communal Award by Ramsay MacDonald. Ever since 1931, *Harijans* have been enjoying this right. In Andhra State elections are to be held by 11th February.

next year. If in the meanwhile nothing is done, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Andhra State will lose to the extent of 4 or 5 seats. I am asking, is it fair, in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, in the name of justice, in the name of God, to deprive *Harijans* of these 4 or 5 seats for which they have struggled for years, a struggle in which Mahatma Gandhi took an important share and enabled us to succeed in getting as many seats as possible on the basis of our population? We are not asking anything new; we are not asking anything extraordinary; we are asking only for our birthright. After all, having been denied it for all these years, when there is a chance of getting three or four more representatives in the legislature, why should the Government or the Party in power or even this hon. House and hon. Members fight shy? After all, by postponing the election by 30 days will not make anything go wrong; it will not make the heavens fall, and will not wash away anything that is precious. Therefore, I humbly plead that the elections in Andhra may be postponed, and my amendment may be accepted. Within 30 or 40 days the Delimitation Commission can go into the matter and then allot four or five seats, for which the *Harijans* of Andhra will be very glad and will ever be grateful.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I make one suggestion to hon. Members? Whoever is in favour of the Report of the Select Committee need not speak; whoever wants to oppose it may speak. This is the principle. Unless there is an error of grammar, the intention is that not only those cases which were brought to the notice of the House at the earlier stage, before reference to the Select Committee, but other States also will be touched and the figures will be revised. The only difference is that so far as Andhra is concerned, on account of the nearness of the elections, the hon. Minister feels that it is too late to interfere. There is a difference of opinion there; nothing harmful arises out of it. These are the simple points. Those who are in favour of the Select Committee's Report need not participate in the debate. There is the motion regarding the Five Year Plan which we have to take up as early as possible. I am only throwing out this suggestion. Unless those hon. Members who are in favour of the report think that they have something else to contribute, they need not participate in it.

Shri T. N. Singh: There may be certain lines of suggestions to be made when this Bill is being considered by the whole House. Though there are persons like me who have signed the report and are in agreement in with it there may be certain points which may be brought to the notice of the House for its consideration. In such cases, they may be allowed to express their views.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The general observation that I made was not with reference to any particular Member. I leave it to him to decide if he has a new contribution to make, more than what is contained in the report. We will accept, for the time being, that the Select Committee's report will be accepted by the House. Those who want to add something or suggest something else may take part.

Shri Raghavachari: I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating arguments already advanced. The only point I wish to urge is this. It is not strictly a matter that is concerned with the piece of legislation that we are considering. The legislation may have to go on; but my suggestion is that it is more a matter for the Government to consider and then postpone the elections in Andhra by the minimum time—may be four weeks or five weeks or even six weeks, not more than that. My point is simply this. It is conceded that throughout India this mistake in regard to the numbers of the Scheduled Castes has occurred and therefore, the Bill very rightly provides for rectification by way of revision of the whole thing; with regard to parliamentary seats as well as State legislature seats. In the case of Andhra, there will be a deficiency of

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at least four or five seats for the representatives of the Scheduled Castes. The figures will have to be worked out. I expect that the whole process may take about a few weeks. if the Commission co-operates, and therefore, executively the election may be put off by the minimum time of four to six weeks. In the meanwhile, the present final order could be examined and the correct number of seats determined. The point is simply this. Once there is an election, then there is no chance for another five years. They lose four or five seats in a House of 200. Five is a very big number in 200 and, therefore, so long as this separate electorate continues.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member suggests that they may have a Minister also?

Shri Raghavachari: They have a Minister even now. But the policies of the Government will be better influenced in their favour if more representatives are available. Therefore, the mistake must be rectified as soon as possible; the mistake should not seriously affect the community for about five years to come, in the normal course. Therefore, my submission is that executively it may be postponed. Government, no doubt, are running a risk. It is always possible for people to attribute motives and say, 'these people are want only adjourning the elections' and so on. Now, my submission is that in the course of four or six weeks nothing is really going to be prejudicially affected. After all, the Government will go on, the administration as it is will go on for a few weeks more and sometimes adjournment may be to the betterment or toning up of the administration. I am talking, may be not democratically but I am talking from the realistic point of view. Apart from all these considerations, my submission is that the elections may be postponed by executive action and the revision of the Andhra seats may be taken up first and finished earliest. It will be really doing justice to the large community of people who would otherwise have reason to feel that they have not been dealt with fairly.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—South-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, while giving my general support to the Bill I have to point out a certain lacuna or a certain defect which, I think, is very vital. As regards the Bill, it is only justice we are doing to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on a very minor matter. We know that in the census operations the Scheduled Castes get a very raw deal. They are mostly backward sections. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are backward sections of the population; most of them do not know very much about census operations. Due to the bureaucratic way in which the census machinery works, the lack of enthusiasm that pervades those who are employed to do the counting, the lack of enthusiasm which is explained by the conditions in which they work for all these reasons, the census machinery only concentrates on getting together certain figures without checking them up by going to the villages and going to the remotest corners where the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes live (*Interruption*). We know how they go to every village. Many of them just go to the *tehsil* and check up the papers relating to the village and they do not even go to the villages. I have known various instances where they have not gone to the remotest corners, where communications are difficult. The result is that many of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are left out of account and that, perhaps, explains the disastrous fall in their numbers in many States.

But, there is another side and a more reasonable side, namely, the jugglery of mathematics, the mistakes of mathematics by which the figures are deflated, some confusion of names by which their figures are

deflated. In this way also the numbers of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get reduced and their representation gets smaller. We cannot cure the first aspect except by radically curing the government machinery (*Interuption*) but we can cure at least this aspect and that is what we have sought to do by this Bill. That is why I support the Bill. As and when correct figures, correct in the sense of their being mathematically correct, are available, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes must get more representation. After all, a backward section of the population does need representation in the legislature, does need to voice its demands, does need to voice its grievances and does need to press them and to make them heard before the country. That is why representation is necessary and should be given.

This Bill, I think, will go a long way in correcting the defects that exist in the present Delimitation Act. But, there is one aspect of the Bill which might cause very great inconvenience during election. I wonder whether the Government realise the full implications of the provisions of section 9A. It provides that when figures are re-tabulated, when numbers are re-ascertained by the Census authority the Delimitation Commission or, when it has ceased to exist, the Election Commission must correct the number of reserved seats allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

That is very good thing on principle. But, there must be a time-limit to the operation of this clause. For example, there is an election, say a general election to Parliament. Now, the parliamentary roll consists of at least 3 lakhs of members. If, within a time before 1st January 1956, here is a parliamentary election, there are final orders delimiting the constituencies before the election—if the census authorities publish any figure—then the Delimitation Commission or the Election Commission is obliged to make an amendment. That is to say, such election will proceed, amendments may be made and will have to be made from time to time re-determining the seats. This would obviously throw the election programme out of gear. The candidates are there, including the Scheduled Caste candidates. They will organise their election campaigns and their work on the basis of the existing delimitation and then the census authority will correct its figures and the Election Commission or the Delimitation Commission will be obliged to re-allot the reserved seats and it would really result in all sorts of confusion. Therefore, it must be provided that the power of amending should be exercised within a definite time before the elections are held. I think it may be provided that it must not be exercised, say, after a period of two months before the date fixed for polling or some such thing so that the whole election machinery, the whole election organisation of candidates and perhaps of the Government also, may not be thrown into confusion. The position as it formerly was, was that the Delimitation Commission would publish a final order and in accordance with the final order, elections to Parliament or to the Legislative Assembly of the State would take place, when the Parliament or the Legislative Assembly is dissolved. That was the position. Now, under section 9A, as it is proposed the time for amendment is not limited. As a matter of fact, amendment has to be made on an obligatory basis as soon as the census figures are corrected. Therefore, even while a general election for the Assembly or Parliament is proceeding within a date before the 1st January, 1956, delimitation orders will be amended. I would ask the Government to take this aspect of the matter into consideration.

It may be provided that no amendments will be made, say, within one and a half odr two months or whatever period that is long enough, before the

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

date fixed for polling. It may be fixed also like this: before any other date in the election time-table, say, before the filing of nomination papers, scrutiny or withdrawal or whatever it is, though I prefer the date of polling. So, no amendments should be made before one or two months of the date of polling. The polling should go on according to the constituencies delimited up to that time. With this suggestion about the provisions of the Bill, I give by support to the Bill and I think it is a very just provision to grant reservations to our backward brethren—the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Shri T. N. Singh: I shall be very brief.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I wish to make a suggestion. Actually, the Report of the Comissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the last item on the agenda of the House. It was originally allotted six hours, and out of that, we have taken about two hours for the discussion of the Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Bill. Tomorrow, there is non-official business from 2.30 P.M. So, practically, we may get only two and a half hours to discuss that report. I think the discussion of the Five Year Plan Report will take another three hours today. In the circumstances, if there is no serious objection from any Member, I should like to suggest that the Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Bill may be passed as early as possible so that there may be sufficient time left for the discussion of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That Report was deferred to this Session, even during the last Session. During this Session also, we do not seem to have much time for discussing it. Therefore, I suggest that the House may make some concession in the matter of time for considering Shri Srikant's report.

Mr. Chairman: I think the appeal made by Shri Barman is very just. I also join with him in requesting the Members to be brief in their speeches and pass the Bill as early as possible. After all, there must be some time left for the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Otherwise, there will be little time left for consideration of that Report. Last time also, it was not considered. It will be a just grievance for the large numbers of Scheduled Caste people if they are not given sufficient time for consideration of that Report. So, I would request the hon. Members to see that their speeches are very brief—as brief as possible.

Shri T. N. Singh: That is why I began by saying that I shall try to be very brief. I have only to draw the attention of the House to certain points for consideration of the House I welcome the measure because it is going to meet the grievances of our Scheduled Caste brethren, for whom probably this general election will be the last election on which they will have separate reserved seats for themselves. After that, according to the Constitution, this right which they are enjoying temporarily will go. Therefore, I do not want any sense of grievance to be harboured by our Scheduled Caste people at least on this small matter. Therefore, whatever has been done has been done in good faith and I think Shri Sadhan Gupta's objection that this will leave the door open to continuous amendments and changes in the constituencies is not based on any real facts; because we have made a limitation and said that changes made up to the 1st January, 1956, alone will be taken into consideration. It has taken two years for the Delimitation Commission to delimit all the constituencies and one year more is left. In 1957, general elections will be held and in making certain changes, a fraction alone of the constituencies are affected. So, I

do not think that is going to give any real difficulty. According to theoretical concepts, there may be some difficulty but I think that for all practical purposes, it is not going to raise any difficult problem in that regard.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of clarification. In Travancore-Cochin it is rumoured that the Congress has withdrawn its support thus far given to the Praja-Socialist Party. Suppose the Praja Socialist Ministry were to fall, and a General Election were to be held in Travancore-Cochin, then amendments could be made in the Travancore-Cochin State up to 1-1-1956, at any time even while the election is proceeding. That is the real difficulty. It is not a theoretical difficulty. What is the answer of the hon. Member to this point?

Shri T. N. Singh: I will come to that. As a matter of fact, according to law, whatever order is passed cannot be questioned in a court of law, and so long as that order stands, it will stand. The publication of some census figures will not in any way nullify the previous delimitation over which an election is being held. That is very simple.

Shri Barman: Till the dissolution of the House now sitting.

Shri T. N. Singh: Yes. I do feel that this country is a big country and there are 4,000 or 5,000 constituencies. It is stupendous task which the Delimitation Commission was asked to do. If this error has occurred I fear there may be many more errors of a different nature. I have some experience of the work in the Delimitation Commission. I was in it, and I know all kinds of difficulties arise. I do not know whether the House is seized of that fact and has applied its mind as to what will happen when certain glaring defects are noticed in the list. I wish that the revising authority has a little more wide powers for the revision work. Lacunae like contiguity occur often, and this occurred last time also. The Election Commissioner must at best maintain some order in these matters. It was once noticed that a particular area was not contiguous to the constituency which was demarcated. These defects may arise. Sometimes they are not clerical errors. Sometimes sentences have been changed. The *patwari* circles are mostly defective; they are converted into *lekpal* circles. The revenue minutes are tampered with. All kinds of defects are there. That is the basis on which the constituencies were delimited. I wonder whether this amendment will meet the situation. As our work goes on and as our experience gains in proportion, as to what is happening, there will be a clear picture. Anyway that is for the Members of the House to keep that thing in mind. I think they should keep an open mind as to whether, in the interests of fair elections, it is not desirable to revise, if any errors are committed, even in other respects regarding the constituencies.

As regards the figures, I shall just mention one thing. There are two kinds of checks in the census. I think the census authorities have done quite a good job. It is not proper to censor them, especially for a huge country where the task is great. I have admiration for the admirable report that they have compiled and I would not condemn them for these mistakes which will occur even in the enumeration of the best regulated families. I would only say that there may be cases where the other record—that is, the National Record of Citizens—which is available in some States, is not available in some other States. There is the N.R.C. and there is the primary census. These are the two sets of figures which one can check. There are certain States where the N.R.C. does not exist. Therefore, there is difficulty in finding out the number of Scheduled Castes with the details required. Then, there will be the difficulty of checking them. The empirical way of calculation by the growth of population will not be con-

[Shri T. N. Singh]

sidered quite accurate and it cannot be acceptable to many. That is a serious problem, and I do not think the Census Authorities can do much unless the Parliament by itself passes a law on the subject. Under article 341 (2) of the Constitution, whatever errors of ommission or commission is found in the list of Scheduled Castes, can be amended only by Parliament. That is one difficulty, and nobody else can remove that difficulty. Nobody else can do it. The Delimitation Commission cannot do it *suo motu*. This question has been agitating the minds of some of us. I would invite the attention of hon. Members to Article 341. Clause (2) of Article 341 says that any modification which may amount to adding or subtracting any sub-caste in the list of Scheduled Castes can legitimately be done by Parliament. So far as Government is concerned, they think they themselves can do it, because it is mostly synonyms or generic names. But this is a matter on which we should bestow some thought.

The third point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that looking to what has been said by some friends from Andhra, I have every sympathy for them. I feel theirs is a hard case, because, probably this is the last election for the State Assembly for them when they will get their representation. The ten-year period will lapse. So, what will happen in the next elections? The Assembly in Andhra will be partly within the ten-year period and partly beyond. So, what will be the position of representation of Scheduled Castes in the Andhra Assembly? That is a point on which I am rather uncertain. I think somebody should apply his mind as to what will happen in Andhra. I do not want these small things to be made a grouse for extension of these special reservations. That is what I feel and it is rather important, but I am not saying anything for the very simple reason that an hon. Member from the opposition made certain remarks. Everyone of us is anxious to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes. But to say that on account of this the elections in Andhra will not be held or that it is a political move is not fair. If that is the interpretation, at least I, who belong to the Congress Party will be the last person to say or suggest anything which may mean withholding or postponement of the elections in Andhra. I do not want to be misunderstood on that point. At the same time I feel that the Scheduled Castes in Andhra have got a case and I would not myself like to put the burden of this decision on the Government; nor would I like to put the burden of taking that decision on our own party, the Congress Party. It is for hon. Members of the opposition to advise us, as to whether they feel that some injustice has been done to the Scheduled Castes in Andhra, and if it is so, they should advise us as to what we should do. It should not be left to the initiative either of the Government or Members on this side of the House. It is rather a very delicate question and I would be the last person to make any suggestions. I have every sympathy for my hon. friend Mr. Murthy and others who have spoken on this matter and I do want that justice should be done by them; we wish that they should be allowed the right to exercise this privilege, probably in the last election that is going to be held in Andhra. I for one, the party I have the honour to represent and Government also would welcome the views of hon. Members of the opposition in this matter.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): Mr. Chairman, I will not take much time of the House, but I consider it my duty to draw the attention of the House to two or three points. In this matter Bihar is the worst sufferer. At first

sight, this is a very simple Bill. But it goes a long way in the direction of doing justice to that community of people for whom, day in and day out, we express our sympathy, not merely lip sympathy, but our active support.

Hon. friends who have preceded me have spoken about census figures. I, and some other M.P. friends, wrote a letter to the Home Ministry pointing out the great injustice done to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in some parts of Bihar. Dharbhanga is one of the biggest districts in India, with a population of 37 lakhs. But we find that that district has been very badly dealt with in the census. The population of one of the Sub-Divisions has fallen from 2,11,000 to 1,89,000. I do not wish to weary the House by quoting more figures. My hon. friend Mr. Mishra has tabled an amendment without meaning any reflection either on the Commission or the authorities doing the delimitation of the constituencies. It says that the final delimitation order of the Commission should be placed before the House for approval. I have my reasons, very strong reasons, for it. As will be found from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, in two of the States of India it was done; in the case of two other States it could not be done because there was no time. But there are other States, for example, Bihar, where great irregularities have occurred, so much so the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has gone down. The Delimitation Commission is not an infallible body. I do not blame them; I do not for a moment question their *bona fides*. But where a mistake is committed by them unintentionally, it is open to Parliament to correct it, and the amendment of my hon. friend Mr. Mishra would go a long way in this direction.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): The mistake has been committed by the Census authorities, not by the Delimitation Commission.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: For example 85 Members of this House have sent a representation pointing out the mistakes committed by the Commission with regard to delimitation of constituencies in Uttar Pradesh and for their rectification. I have pointed out one instance in Bihar. The acceptance of my hon. friend's amendment will rectify these mistakes.

So far as this Bill is concerned, I welcome it. Some injustice has been done and the sooner it is corrected the better. But Bihar is the worst victim in this respect.

श्री जांगड़े (बिलासपुर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): पहले जो बिल आया था और जो अब प्रवर समिति के पास से आया है इन दोनों में बहुत अन्तर है। जो अब बिल प्रवर समिति से आया है इससे अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों को बहुत फायदा होगा। इसलिए मैं इस संशोधित बिल का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं। फिर भी मुझे दो एक सुझाव भवन के सामने रखने हैं।

मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि जिन प्रदेशों में अनुसूचित जातियों और आदिम जातियों की संख्या निर्धारित करना कठिन हो जाय, उनमें सेंसस के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल को उन्हीं तरीकों से काम लेना चाहिए जिनसे उन्होंने हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली आदि में अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या निर्धारित करने में काम लिया है।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): दिल्ली में जो संख्या निर्धारित की गयी है वह सर्वथा गलत है।

श्री जांगड़े: पहले जो बिल आया था उसके अनुसार तो दो चार राज्यों में यह पता चला था कि कुछ गलती हुई है। पर ज्यों ज्यों हम गहराई में जाते हैं हमको मालूम होता

[श्री जांगड़ा]

हैं कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी इस प्रकार की गलतियां मौजूद हैं। इसलिए इस बिल का संशोधित रूप में आना बहुत अच्छा रहा। मैं देखता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति की १९५० की आज्ञा और १९५१ की जनगणना के बीच में अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या में बहुत कमी कर दी गयी है। हैदराबाद आदि कुछ स्थानों में तो आदिम जातियों की संख्या ४७ प्रतिशत और २९ प्रतिशत तक घटा दी गयी है। मैं नहीं समझ सका कि किन कारणों से इन स्थानों में आदिम जाति के भाइयों की संख्या इतनी घटा दी गयी। तो ऐसी अवस्था में क्या यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है कि जो सेंसस आथारिटी हैं यह फिर से जांच करें और डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन अपने फाइनल आर्डर को रिवाइज करें। इसके लिए यह बिल बहुत आवश्यक है।

जैसा कि हमारे मित्र श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा है कि डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के फाइनल आर्डर को जो कि आने वाला है संसद के सामने स्वीकृति के लिए लाना चाहिए। यह अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अभी हमारे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि यह डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन की गलती नहीं है बल्कि यह तो सेंसस आथारिटी की गलती है। पर यदि आप बारीकी से देखेंगे तो आपको मालूम होगा कि राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा के अनुसार भी डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने कहीं पर कुछ किया है और कहीं पर कुछ किया है। इसलिए इस बिल की आवश्यकता थी। अब हर एक जगह पर गलतियां महसूस की जा रही हैं। इसलिए इस सदन के सामने इस सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन का फाइनल आर्डर आना बहुत जरूरी है। यह बात नहीं है कि हमको अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी के बदलने का दुःख है, न इसमें कोई पार्टी पालिटिक्स का प्रश्न है, न किसी दल विशेष की हार और जीत का प्रश्न है, बल्कि हम यह इसलिए चाहते हैं कि इस प्रकार हमको न्याय होने की आशा है। कुछ लोगों को जो भ्रम है वह इस प्रकार से दूर हो जायगा। इसके अतिरिक्त जो अब चुनाव होगा वह संविधान के अनुसार हरिजनों के लिये अन्तिम चुनाव होगा। इसको ठीक प्रकार से होना चाहिए। यह केवल एक या दो सीटों का ही सवाल नहीं है।

This is not the question of a few seats here or there; but it is the question of the bonafides of the Government.

सवाल यह है कि जो सरकार की वफादारी की भावना शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों और आदिम जातियों के प्रति है उसको ठीक से निभाया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन का जो १९५१ के बाद का फाइनल आर्डर आने वाला है उसको इस सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए आना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रजिस्ट्रार जनरल सेंसस ने निष्पक्षता से काम किया है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन प्रान्तों से आवेदनपत्र या कम्प्लेंटस नहीं भी आयी हैं उनमें भी उनको फिर से जांच करनी चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि यदि कुछ अनुसूचित जातियां अपने को भिन्न भिन्न नामों से पुकारती हैं इस कारण से उनकी संख्या कम न हो जाय। हम देखते हैं कि एन० सी० आर० और सेंसस के फिगर्स में फर्क है। यू० पी० में एक जिला गोंडा है जहां पर कि सेंसस में तो पापुलेशन ज्यादा बतलायी गयी है और एन० सी० आर० में कम बतायी गयी है। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि सेंसस के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल साहब फिर खोज करें। क्योंकि बहुत सी आदिम जातियां जो कि एक ही हैं अपने एक एक हिस्से को अलग अलग नामों से पुकारती हैं, जिनको सरकार नहीं जानती है और न यहां पर कोई जानता है। इसको तो केवल उस क्षेत्र के

लोग ही जानते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जातीय बन्धनों के कारण कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग अपने को दलित जातियों से ऊंचा बताने के लिए अपने को अलग अलग नामों से पुकारने लगे हैं। इन गलतियों को सुधारना चाहिए। चाहे किसी प्रान्तीय सरकार की तरफ से आवेदन-पत्र आवे या न आवे। मैं समझता हूं कि यह रजिस्ट्रार जनरल का कर्तव्य है कि वह इस बात की खोज करें और इस प्रकार की गलतियों को ठीक करें। मुझे दुःख है कि राजस्थान में हरिजनों की संख्या ८८ हजार कम कर दी गयी केवल इसी कारण कि कुछ लोग अपने को यादव और कुछ जाटव कहते हैं। वास्तव में ये दोनों एक ही हैं। इस फिगर को रजिस्ट्रार जनरल पिछ से रिवाइज करें। यही मेरी अन्तिम प्रार्थना है।

Shri M. L. Agrawal (Pilibhit Distt. *cum* Bareilly Distt.—East): The riginal Bill that was introduced in this House was of a very limited scope no doubt.

Shri Pataskar: May I make a request? Up till now most of the Members who have spoken, almost all of them, I find, have supported the Bill. Therefore may I suggest that it would be better if, instead of replying to the arguments of other Members, he suggests specific points that may require attention. That would be better in the interests of everybody and of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes themselves.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: Sir, I had just begun.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Bill that has come before the House is considerably improved and the scope has been widened. Still I would have liked the Bill to go further than it does, especially in respect of the fact that there should be a revising authority over the performances of the Delimitation Commission. It has been pointed out during the discussion of the Bill when it was referred to the Select Committee and even now that the Delimitation Commission have made certain mistakes, and very serious mistakes. For example, they have not accepted the revised figures in the case of some States while they have accepted them in the case of others. There is another thing, about representation in the House of the People. The Constitution has provided that a certain minimum number of people should get one representative. But they have ignored that provision. Then also the Scheduled Castes in Part C States have to be given certain representation in the House of the People. I understand they are entitled to certain representation in the House of the People. But they have not been given that representation. Then the Delimitation Commission have not adopted the directions contained in the Delimitation Commission Act, like those about facilities for communications in different constituencies.

If these defects are to be found in their performance then it is necessary that there should be some provision for revising their work, and for this purpose amendments have been tabled in this House and it would be well for the hon. Minister to accept them.

About the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, there are thirteen States in which the population of the Scheduled Castes has considerably gone down while there has been an increase in the population of the other people generally. There are 14 States in which the population of Scheduled Tribes has gone down considerably. It was not a matter of accident that that population has gone down. In Census of India Paper No. 4, 1953, the Registrar-General has himself given a clue as to why this population has gone down. It is this:—

"The figures for Scheduled Castes given in this brochure do

[Shri M. L. Agrawal]

not include persons who returned themselves under a caste name which, though locally believed to be identical with a Scheduled Caste (e.g. Harijan Achut, etc.) is not specifically named as such in the President's Orders. Members of the Scheduled Castes who maintained that they were not Members of any caste or tribe are also not included."

This led to the discovery that there are such mistakes in many States on account of which a reduction in the population figures of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has taken place. On this basis, the Registrar General revised the figures in Hyderabad and Saurashtra. I think if the population figures of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in other States also where there has been a marked reduction are considered, it would be found that they are entitled to a much greater representation in both the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies than what has been given to them. It becomes necessary that all those figures should be revised. For this reason, the time given in the Bill, till January 1956 may not be sufficient.

Some doubts were expressed by some Members who have spoken that it would be very inconvenient if at any time before that anybody wants revision. They would not be revised when final orders have been passed. Once they would be revised in those cases in which the population has fallen. It is not a question that they would be revised every now and then. The case of Andhra was mentioned. I have very great sympathy with the Scheduled Castes of Andhra. They must certainly be given increased representation to which they are entitled. I am cognisant of the fact that that may dislocate the time-table of election that is going to take place. I think that if the Government gives a direction that the Andhra State is to be considered first by the Delimitation Commission under the provisions of this amending Bill, it may not take much time to complete the revision. It may be a question of a few weeks. I think in doing justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we should not grudge if the elections in Andhra have to be postponed by a month or so. With these words, I support the Bill as it has emerged from the Select Committee.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I will take one minute.

Mr. Chairman: I do not oppose taking any amount of time. Hon. Members know that the matter has been sufficiently discussed, I would therefore like hon. Members to conclude the discussion at least by 2 o'clock. I am making a request to hon. Members. I am not putting any time-limit. If two or three hon. Members want to speak and if they agree to take 2 or 3 minutes each, the discussions can be finished at 2 o'clock.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (Pratabgarh Distt.—East): Five minutes each.

Shri Kasliwal: I welcome the Bill, especially as it has emerged from the Select Committee, so far as Rajasthan is concerned, for two reasons. In most of the States, it appears that enumeration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been less than what it was thought it would be. In the case of Rajasthan, in some districts, the position has been a bit different. Take the case of Alwar district. In Alwar, 80,000 Ahirs were enumerated in the Scheduled Castes. They were confusing Ahirs and Ahirdes. You, Sir, will be able to distinguish between Ahirs and Ahirdes. The Ahirs submitted a representation to the Census Commissioner for correcting the figures. Then, they made a representation to the Delimitation Commission. The Delimitation Commission found that they had wrongly been enumerated and that they are

not Scheduled Castes. Now that correction is being made. I am very glad so far as this Bill is concerned; it gives relief to those persons in many districts of Rajasthan. Also in Shri Madhaopur district, some trouble arose. Some non-Scheduled Castes were included in the list of Scheduled Castes. That is being corrected.

In the case of the Scheduled Tribes-Bhils, it is a matter which should have come to the notice of the Census Commissioner as well as to the Delimitation Commission. The Bhils in Udaipur Division have suffered very greatly What happened is this. The Bhils call themselves as Mina Bhils also. Minas are an old tribe in Rajasthan. They are not considered as a Scheduled Tribe. When they said that they were Minas, they were excluded from the Scheduled Tribes and they were not considered as Bhils. The Bhils have made a representation. They have said that they are Bhils The result has been that because of the non-inclusion or exclusion of these Bhils from the category of Scheduled Tribes, one seat in the House today, which is being held by an honoured Member of that Tribe, Shri Bheeka Bhai, is in jeopardy. I hope that with the suggestion which has been made in the Bill by the report of the Select Committee, all this would be taken into consideration and this particular anomaly which is a grave anomaly will be rectified.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक जो इस सदन के सामने आया हैं, पहले तो यह जान पड़ा कि इसका क्षेत्र इतना सीमित हैं कि हम लोग शायद ऐसे विधेयक का किसी प्रकार समर्थन नहीं कर सकेंगे लेकिन मंत्री जी जो कि इसके जिम्मेदार हैं उनकी सहानुभूति के कारण और जिस सहानुभूति से उन्होंने इस याचना पर विचार किया हैं और जो कुछ इस सीमित क्षेत्र के अन्दर कर सकें वह सब कुछ करने को तैयार हुए तो सेलेक्ट कमेटी का वायुमंडल बदला जिसके कारण प्रायः आपने देखा कि जो संशोधन हो गये हैं उनमें सम्भव हैं कुछ थोड़े से ही सदस्य ऐसे हों जो उससे सहमत न रह गये हों। मुझे जो एक बात निवेदन करनी हैं वह यह हैं कि मंत्री जी कितनी ही सहानुभूति रक्खें, कुछ भी करना चाहें वह विधेयक जिस शक्ल में आया हैं, उस का क्षेत्र इतना सीमित हैं, उसका दायरा इतना संकुचित हैं कि उसके अन्दर वह बहुत कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं। सही बात तो यह हैं कि जब हम अपना संविधान बनाने लगे तब उस वक्त हमने ऐसी ऐसी चीजें रख दीं और व्यवहारिकता पर कुछ विचार नहीं किया उस वक्त हम ने यह नहीं समझा कि इस में क्या क्या दिक्कतें पड़ेंगी और कल को हमें इनके अन्दर बल्द ही संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। नतीजा यह हुआ कि संशोधन जब आता हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि यह तो एक बहुत पवित्र चीज हैं, उसका संशोधन क्यों करना चाहते हो। हम जब एक कानून बना रहे हैं तो व्यवहारिकता पर दृष्टि डालनी चाहिये। दरअसल कौन सी चीज ऐसी हो सकती हैं जिसके जरिये से हम अपने चुनाव को सही रूप में ला सकते हैं। हमारे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के भाइयों को इस तरह का हमारा कानून बना होने से क्षति पहुंच रही हैं। इस कानून में त्रुटि होने से कई लोग छूट गये जिससे उन को कई सीटें कम मिलीं। बावजूद इसके कि यह विधेयक हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित हैं और उसको इससे फायदा पहुंचने वाला हैं, जैसा कि सभी जानते हैं, इसके होते हुए भी मैं उससे संतुष्ट नहीं हूं। दरअसल जितने देश भर के हमारे हरिजन भाई हैं, जितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं उन सब को बराबर का फायदा पहुंचना चाहिये। बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं कि जिनमें फाइनल आर्डर्स भी हो चुके हैं और उनमें अब कुछ हो नहीं सकता लेकिन सम्भव हैं कि जो संशोधन आया हुआ हैं इसके जरिये से

[पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

कुछ उसका रास्ता खुला, लेकिन उस रास्ते को खोल देने के बाद भी मेरी यह धारणा है कि यह यू० पी० के बारे में जो कानून पास हो रहा है, यह और इसके अलावा और भी जो इस संशोधित विधेयक के जरिये आप कानून लाने जा रहे हैं यह सारे का सारा जब किसी अदालत में पहुंचेगा तब उस वक्त यह सब बेकार हो जायगा और किसी प्रकार से यह आगे नहीं चल सकता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत तो इस बात की है कि बुनियादी चीज पर आप गौर करें और जब तक उस बुनियादी चीज पर आप गौर नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह विधेयक पास करके और कानून बना लेने से हमारा कोई अर्थ निकलेगा नहीं।

एक और भी संशोधन आया हुआ है जो रघुबरदयाल मिश्र जी ने दिया हुआ है और वह संशोधन यह है कि यह विषय हमारी लोक सभा के सामने आये। मैं नहीं जानता कि क्यों इसमें परेशानी होती है, क्यों इसमें इतनी बड़ी एक हिचक होती है कि अपनी कांस्टीट्युएंसी को हम ही यहां बैठ कर तय करें। इस सारे मुल्क पर इस पार्लियामेंट की हुकूमत है। जितने भी मामलात होते हैं यह पार्लियामेंट तय करती है तो हमारा अपने देश में तो इंटरेस्ट हर जगह है और ऐसा सोचना कि हम अपने इंटरेस्ट का काम करेंगे और दूसरों को रिजेक्ट करेंगे, यह कोई हमारा तरीका होगा, इस तरह से सोचना गलत है, कभी भी इस तरह सोचना नहीं है। यही विचार आपके थे और यही विचारधारा थी जिसको कि अपने दिमाग में रख कर आपने अपना संविधान बनाया था। आज वह संविधान चलता नहीं है और जब आप संशोधन की तरफ जाते हैं तो कुहराम मच जाता है। और जगह जो विधान बने हुए हैं वह एक व्यवहारिक तरीके के प्रैक्टिकल संविधान हैं जो ठीक ठीक समाज में चल सकते हैं। लेकिन हमने जो अपना संविधान बनाया उसमें बड़ी ऊंची ऊंची और हवाई बातें रक्खीं जो कि देवताओं के लोक में भले ही चल सकें मृत्यु लोक में वह नहीं चल सकती हैं और उनमें दिक्कतें पड़ सकती हैं और हमें उनमें संशोधन करना पड़ता है, और जब संशोधन करने लगें तो एक कुहराम मचाना कि आप बैठ कर अपने मतलब के कानून बनाते जा रहे हैं, यह दुरुस्त नहीं है। संशोधन जो आवश्यक हो वह अवश्य करना है। सही काम करने में किसके हित में है और किसके अहित में है इस पर विचार नहीं होना चाहिये जब कि वह सार्वजनिक हित में है। हम को इस मसले को आखिर में लोक सभा के सामने विचार के लिये लाना चाहिये क्योंकि क्योंकि इस लोक सभा के सदस्य लोग सारे देश की खाक छाने हुए हैं और चप्पा चप्पा घूमे हुए हैं और वह समझते हैं कि किस तरह से कांस्टीट्युएंसी का बनाना ठीक होगा और कैसे ठीक से काम चलेगा। मेरे पास समय ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि इसमें हिचक न होनी चाहिये और वह मिश्र जी का संशोधन मान लिया जाना चाहिये। इसके अलावा यह आर्टिक्ल २४१ के मातहत जो प्रोसीडेंट के आर्डर कीं तरमीम हैं, जब तक उस आर्डर में तरमीम करके आप उन जातियों को नहीं ला देते हैं जिन जातियों की तादाद के बाबत हम रिवाइज्ड संख्या लाकर उसके आधार पर कांस्टीट्युएंसीज बनाने जा रहे हैं, जब तक यह नहीं होता तब तक यह सारे का सारा आपका बनाया हुआ कानून बेकार हो जायगा। न यह हमारे यू० पी० के काम आयेगा और न किसी और के काम में आयेगा। मेरी अपनी सहानुभूति मंत्री जी के साथ में है कि वह इसमें कुछ नहीं कर सकते कारण कि उसका क्षेत्र सीमित है। हमने कोशिश की कि कोई संशोधन इसमें लायें और इसमें कुछ हो जाय

लेकिन संशोधन इसमें नहीं आ सकता है क्योंकि इसका इतना सीमित दायरा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय को इन बातों पर गौर करके दूसरा बिल लाना चाहिये, जिस में सब चीजों का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। यह कुछ भी आगे हम को नहीं ले जा सकता है और खतरे में डालता है।

श्री कजरोलकर (बम्बई नगर-उत्तर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): सभापति जी, यह जो संशोधित बिल लाया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। पहले जब यह बिल आया था तो वह हमारे मित्र श्री वेंकटेश नारायण तिवारी के प्रयत्नों का फल था और जिसके द्वारा यू० पी० के मामले में जो अन्याय हुआ था उसको रेक्टिफाई करने के लिये वह बिल आया था। तिवारी जी की कोशिश के अलावा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हाउस लीडर और स्पीकर साहब से खुद मिले थे और इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप वह बिल लाया गया और हमने उनको धन्यवाद दिया कि हमारे साथ होने वाले अन्याय को उन्होंने दूर किया। लेकिन साथ ही साथ दूसरे बहुत से ऐसे मेम्बरान हैं जिनकी कि कांस्टीटुएंसीज के विषय में भी अन्याय हुआ है, तो वह अन्याय भी दूर होना चाहिये। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि इस हाउस के मेम्बरों ने और ला मिनिस्टर श्री पाटस्कर साहब ने बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाई और इस बिल को सिलेक्ट कमिटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया। सिलेक्ट कमिटी में भी हमारे मेम्बरों ने इस बिल पर काफी सोच विचार किया और काफी सुधार किया है। मैं जानता हूं कि यह सुधार सेंट परसेंट नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह बिल पहले से अब काफी अच्छा बन गया है। हमारे मित्र मूर्ति जी और जांगड़े जी ने बहुत सी कमियां बतलाईं। मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता और इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि सेंसस करते वक्त बहुत सी जातियों को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की लिस्ट में नहीं रखा गया है। इन जातियों को प्रेजीडेंट साहब और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर साहब के नोटिस में लाया जाना चाहिए ताकि वे इन गलतियों को ठीक कर सकें। बेकवर्ड क्लासिस कमिशन जो नियुक्त किया, सौभाग्य से उस की रिपोर्ट भी जल्दी ही पेश होने वाली है। मैं उसका एक सदस्य होने के नाते यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी सुधार वह आपके सामने लाए उन पर पूरी पूरी तरह से अमल किया जाए ताकि जो अन्याय हरिजनों के साथ हुआ है वह ठीक किया जा सके। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं ला मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में जो भी लिस्ट वह दें उस पर पूरी तरह से अमल किया जाये और उन जातियों को शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में शामिल कर लिया जाये।

इतना कहते हुए मैं ला मिनिस्टर साहब को धन्यवाद देता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैं ने बताई हैं वे उन को अमल में लाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: I find that as soon as one Member finishes, four or five Members stand up. I thought that the discussion was to be concluded after the speech of the hon. Member who has just spoken. If it is the desire of the House that we should go on till 5 O'clock, I will not stand between the House and those Members who want to speak in this debate, but at the same time, I must again repeat to the hon. Members that we have sufficiently discussed the

[Mr. Chairman]

subject and I find the arguments are being repeated. I would therefore, request the hon. Members to be very brief, take one minute each, state his point of view and finish. Otherwise, the other discussion which we hope to finish by 5 O'clock will have to be prolonged, and it may become necessary that this discussion or the other discussion may have to be curtailed which I do not propose to do.

Yes, the hon. Member there.

Three Hon. Members

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry I forget the name. I will give an opportunity to all the three. Let one of them speak.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : सभापति महोदय । मैं, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश और बिलासपुर के बारे में विशेष तौर से कहना चाहता हूं । जो एस्टीमेट इन जातियों का किया गया है उसके बारे में मुझे बड़ा कटु अनुभव है । एक वर्ष से मैं लगातार इस काम में लगा हुआ हूं और मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कई पत्र भी लिखे हैं और कई मेमोरेंडम भी भेजे हैं । अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदम जातियों की किस तरह से गणना की गई है वह कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में पृष्ठ १०५ पर दी गई है । इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है --

'भारत की जन-गणना पेपर नं० ४ और राज्य की जनगणना तालिका में दिल्ली, बिलासपुर और हिमाचल प्रदेश की अनु० जातियों और अनु० आदिम-जातियों की जन-संख्या के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं, वे भारत के संविधान के ३४१ और ३४२वें अनुच्छेदों के आधीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेश में जिन अनु० जातियों और आदिमजातियों के नाम दिये हैं, उन की जन-संख्या के साथ नहीं मिलते । अगले पैरा में स्पष्ट किये गये कारणों से अनु० जातियों और अनु० आदिमजातियों की पंजाब-पैंफ्स् सूची को जन-गणना करते समय इस्तेमाल किया गया और बाद में यह मालूम हुआ कि इस सूची और राष्ट्रपति के आदेश में सम्मिलित सूची में बहुत अधिक अन्तर हैं ।'

जैसा कि मैं ने अभी पढ़कर सुनाया दिल्ली की जन गणना करते समय पंजाब पैंफ्स् की सूची को ही इस्तेमाल में लाया गया है । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कामन जातियां थीं, जो पंजाब और दिल्ली में थीं उनकी गणना तो हो गई और वो जातियां जो इस लिस्ट में नहीं थी उनकी गणना होने से रह गई । १६ जातियां ऐसी थीं जो कि पंजाब में भी थीं और दिल्ली में भी थीं इन को तो गिन लिया गया परन्तु २५ जातियां छोड़ दी गई । इन २५ जातियों के सम्बन्ध में एक स्टेटमेंट तैयार किया । जब यह स्टेटमेंट भेजा गया तो जवाब में मुझे कहा गया कि यह जातियां १९११ में, या १९२१ में या १९३१ की लिस्ट में कहीं भी नहीं हैं । मैं मिसाल के लिए बसाई जाति को ही लेता हूं जिस के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि यह कहीं भी नहीं मिलती । पहले यह जाति राजस्थान में बसी और अब यह दिल्ली में आ कर रहने लग गई है । इस जाति के सम्बन्ध में डिप्टी रजिस्ट्रार जनरल ने मुझे लिखा है कि यह जाति नान-अवेलेबल है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह कहते हैं कि यह जाति नान-अवेलेबल है तो वे मेरे साथ चलें और मैं दिखाऊंगा कि यह जाति अवेलेबल है या नान-अवेलेबल । मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि इस जाति के सम्बन्ध में जो उन्हों ने कहा है कि इसका एक भी आदमी नहीं है, कम से कम इस जाति की आबादी दिल्ली में ४०,००० है । अगर हम इस तरह से काम करेंगे तो हम वास्तविकता से बहुत दूर चले जाएंगे । तो मेरी ला मिनिस्टर

साहब से प्रार्थना है कि इस काम में व्यवहारिकता जरूर होनी चाहिए और इस बिल में लिखना चाहिए कि जो जातियां छूट गई हैं चाहे वह कितनी संख्या में ही क्यों न हों उन को लिस्ट में शामिल कर लिया जाए। अगर हम इसी तरह से चलें कि यह जातियां १९११ में नहीं थीं, १९२१ में भी नहीं थी, १९३१ में नहीं थीं और १९४१ में इनके होने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता तो यह ठीक न होगा। इस काम में व्यवहारिकता से काम लिया जाए और हर स्टेट के अन्दर जा कर देखा जाए इन नामों की कोई जातियां हैं। बलाई जाति के इलावा ८ या ९ और ऐसी जातियां हैं जो कि छोड़ दी गई हैं।

दूसरी बात सब रियासतों या राज्यों के कई लोगों ने अपने नाम के आगे भंगी लिखवा दिया, किसी ने जमादार लिखा दिया, किसी ने कुछ लिखवा दिया और किसी ने कुछ। इन सब की भी गणना नहीं की गई क्योंकि एकही जाति के लोग होते हुए भी उन्होंने अपने नामों के आगे भिन्न भिन्न नाम लिखवा दिए थे।

दिल्ली, बिलासपुर और हिमाचल प्रदेश में दो तरह की गलती हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाए और इन जातियों को जो कहा जाता है कि स्टेटमेंट में नहीं आती हैं, यह सर्वथा अनुचित हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं इन जातियों के बारे में सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाये और इन के नाम गणना लिस्ट में शामिल कर लिए जाएं।

Shri Kakkan: I express my heartfelt thanks to the Government, and especially the hon. Minister in the Ministry of Law, for having brought forward this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member come to the main point, without all this preface.

Shri Kakkan: I say so because I believe that the Congress Government alone can bring forward a measure of this nature to safeguard the rights of Harijans, and the Harijans are believing that the Congress Government alone can do something for their uplift.

Certain safeguards have been provided for us in the Constitution, and we are only asking for our legitimate due. We are not asking for more but we are asking only for our seats to be fixed according to our population. As far as Madras is concerned, the figure according to the 1951 census is 56,72,126. But only 36 seats have been given to the Scheduled Castes, and 1 seat for Scheduled Tribes, whereas on the basis of our population, we should get at least 42 or 43 seats We request the hon. Minister to do justice to us, and to give a reasonable number of seats for the Harijans. When we met the Delimitation Commission at Coimbatore, we requested them to allot the proper number of seats for us. I and some other Members requested them to replace the Melur constituency in the Thirupparangunram constituency, but that was not done. I feel that Shri N. M. Lingam did not support this Bill, because I believe he thought that the reserved constituency which was removed from Ootacamund constituency will again come back to his constituency.

Shri N. M. Lingam: The hon. Member is entirely mistaken. On the merits of the Bill I expressed my views. That is all.

Shri Kakkan: Without thinking properly of the interests of the Harijans, he opposed this Bill. I am afraid he is not aware of the sense of the Harijans in Madras over this matter.

On the basis of our population according to the 1951 census, which

[Shri Kakkan]

is 56,72,126, Government must give us at least 42 or 43 seats, as against the 38 seats we are having at present.

I whole heartedly support this Bill, for I feel that the Congress Government have rectified the mistake that has occurred, and have done something real for the Harijans.

श्री पी० एल० बारूपाल (गंगानगर-झुंझुनूं-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): सभापति महोदय, मैं राजस्थान के विषय में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे जो साथी पहले बोल चुके हैं और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उनसे मैं सहमत हूं। परन्तु मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यादव माने अहीर के हैं और जाटव का अर्थ चमार हैं। कुछ चमार लोग राजस्थान में अपने को यादव कहने लगे हैं, लेकिन वे वास्तव में चमार हैं अहीर नहीं हैं। पूज्य ठक्कर बापा ने अपने एक पत्र में ता० २७-११-५० को चीफ सेक्रेटरी, गृह विभाग, भारत सरकार को लिखा था कि राजस्थान में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों की जनसंख्या सन् १९४१ में २० लाख ५० हजार थी। परन्तु सन् १९५१ में यह जनसंख्या कम दिखलायी गई हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की सब जातियों की संख्या बढ़ी हैं, तो हमें यह देखकर ताज्जुब होता हैं कि हरिजनों की संख्या कैसे कम हो गयी। इसी प्रकार यू० पी० में कुछ जातियों को हरिजन माना जाता हैं पर मेहतरों को हरिजन नहीं माना जाता। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान में एक ही हरिजनों की जाति हैं और वह हैं चमार। उसके लोग अपने को भिन्न भिन्न नामों से पुकारते हैं जैसे मेघवाल, बलाई, भांभी, जाटव, बैरवाल और मेघवंशी। इन भिन्न नामों की वजह से इनको छोड़ दिया गया हैं और हरिजनों में नहीं लिखा गया। सिर्फ जिसने चमार लिखवाया उनको ही अनुसूचित जाति में माना गया। यह उनके साथ अन्याय हैं। इन सब लोगों की संस्कृति एक हैं, वेष-भूषा एक हैं, रस्मो-रिवाज एक हैं, इनका धन्धा एक हैं और इस तरह से इनमें कोई फर्क नहीं हैं इनके आपस में रिश्ते होते हैं। इन का आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तर एक हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इनको किस तरह से अलग कर दिया गया हैं। हमारे गृह उप मंत्री श्री दातार जी ने जब ता० १२-१२-५२ को घोषणा की थी कि भारत में हरिजनों की संख्या ५ करोड़ हैं, तो मैं ने कहा था कि राजस्थान में हरिजनों की गणना कम हुई हैं। जहां तक मेरा ख्याल हैं वहां तक हरिजनों की संख्या राजस्थान में २० लाख हैं, जब कि उन्होंने १५ लाख २० हजार ही बतालाई थी। यह हमारे साथ अन्याय हैं। यदि सरकार हमारा आर्थिक और सामाजिक उत्थान करना चाहती हैं यदि सरकार हम को आर्थिक, समाजिक व शिक्षा की दृष्टि से आगे बढ़ाना चाहती हैं और हमारी उन्नति करना चाहती हैं तो उसको ईमानदारी से हमारा काम करना चाहिए और हमको हर तरीके से सहूलियतें देनी चाहिएं। यह नहीं करना चाहिए कि हमारी जाति को घटाकर कम कर दिया जाय और हमको उचित सहूलियत न दी जा कर हमें उस से वंचित कर दिया जाये। जब हम यह देखते हैं तो हमको सन्देह होता हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो गलतियां रह गयी हैं उनको दूर किया जाय और मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो प्रेसीडेंट महोदय का आर्डर हैं उसको भी चेंज करके इन जातियों की संख्या में जो कमी हुई हैं उसको ठीक किया जाय। मैं इन शब्दों के साथ अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: I think the matter has been sufficiently discussed now.

श्री गणपति राम (जिला जौनपुर-पूर्व-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): मैं एक मिनट में तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Chairman: All right. The hon. Member will be the last Member to speak.

श्री गणपति राम : मेरी पहली मांग यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सीटों का निर्धारण हो वह उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार हो क्योंकि प्रायः देखा गया है कि कहीं पर १६ पर सेंट पर सीटें नहीं दी गयी हैं और १६ पर सेंट पर दी गई हैं। कहीं २६ पर सेंट पर नहीं दी गयी हैं और १६ पर सेंट पर दी गयी हैं। इसलिए इसका विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी मेरी मांग यह है कि delimitation का जो दूसरा बिल लाया जाय उसको बैकवर्ड क्लास कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जोड़ी गई जातियों के बढ़े हुये आंकड़ों का ध्यान रखते हुए लाया जाय और हमारी सीटों की संख्या उसके अनुसार निर्धारित की जाय और वह भी जनसंख्या के अनुपात से की जाय।

तीसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जहां उत्तर प्रदेश में विधान सभा की तीन सीटें बढ़ायी जा रही हैं वहां पार्लियामेंट की एक सीट कम की जा रही है यानी १७ से १६ कर दी गयी हैं। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सीटें हमारी आबादी के अनुसार रखी गई थीं। अगर इनको बढ़ाया न जाय तो कम से कम स्टेटस को तो कायम रखा जाय। मैं अन्त में फिर यही कहूंगा कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर हमारी बढ़ी हुई आबादी के अनुसार हमारी सीटें निर्धारित की जायं।

Shri Pataskar: I have very carefully listened to the discussion of this measure in this House. The first thing that I would like to do is to assure the House that I have carefully examined the position and I find that neither the census authorities nor the Election Commission nor anybody connected with this Government has deliberately done anything which would give rise to any the least suspicion on the part of those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for whom for a period of ten years the Constitution provides some special representations. To clear up all grounds of misapprehension on that score, I would like, shortly, to tell the House what has happened and why this Bill has been introduced by me in this House.

In 1941, there was a census taken as it was being taken every ten years before, and the method and manner of it was consistent with what was being done then. Every little caste and sub-caste, according to the orders of Government, were then entered in that census. The subsequent census was in 1951. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Member, Shri Bhupesh Gupta, who said...

An Hon. Member: That gentleman is in the other House.

Shri Pataskar: I am sorry; I meant Shri Sadhan Gupta.

For the last few days I was replying to another Gupta in the other House. Then hon. Member, Shri Sadhan Gupta while supporting my Bill, while saying that the Andhra elections should be held as early as possible, said something about the census operations which are highly unjustified. I have not heard any complaint anywhere in regard to the method by which census is taken. Not only now, but even before, when the foreign government was here, there was enumeration of every little person. That was done. I know: I happened to be the President of some local authority. Formerly, even in those days, it was done. In this case also, in regard to the census authorities, it is not as if somebody is sitting in one taluka or district place and making a record. No, that is not the case. The mistake is entirely due to a different matter. Therefore, without dilating upon it, naturally he thought that Government must have done something wrong. Of course, he is entitled to draw his own inference. But I can say that so far as the census operations were concerned, nobody was deliberately left out even now or before, because, after all, we have to enume-

[Shri Pataskar]

rate the persons. But, as I said, the fundamental difference was that during the 1941 census, according to the policy of the then Government of 'divide and rule', every little caste and sub-caste were entered. When we passed the Constitution, we decided upon having uniformity as far as we could for all citizens irrespective of caste because we knew that the division of the community into these castes and sub-castes has been the cause of the ruination of our country and has prevented the attainment of our independence in proper time. Therefore, what happened in 1951 was this. Before that we had to proceed on a different basis; but in 1951 consistent with the principles which we have adopted and which we are following we said, 'Well, as a matter of fact, no caste should have been mentioned.' But it was found that for the purpose of certain other provisions in the Constitution, for a period of ten years, enumeration of certain castes was necessary. I will not go into the details of the constitutional provisions, of which you are already aware. It was, therefore, that the 1941 census differed from the 1951 census. In 1951, the general idea was that only those castes should be enumerated which are mentioned under article 341(2) of the Constitution in order that they might get the representation which was given to them. There was nothing wrong in it. There was no idea, at any time, to do anything else. It was on that basis that the 1951 census took place. Now the result was, as I said in the beginning, that in certain cases it was found that there was a little difference in synonyms of caste like 'akar' or 'ekar' or 'Iukar'. Probably it was found that in the case of Hyderabad and Saurashtra there was some mistake. Wherever we found from our records that there has been a mistake, we have corrected it.

Therefore, all these arguments about saying that anything has been deliberately done by any authority are not correct. I will say that on a dispassionate consideration of the position, everyone, including my friends who happen to belong to the specially enumerated tribes and castes, will find that nothing was deliberately done. That is the first assurance that I want to give. I will tell them that this Government is most careful that there should be the least occasion for grievance on that score. On the contrary, I for one, regret that there had been a mistake in respect of a matter which is very sensitive, but, as I said, all that is possible is being done to rectify it.

Having stated as to how it occurred, I would briefly state this. The castes that were recorded as probably scheduled castes were not exactly the same as they were before, though many of them might be common. Therefore, the difficulty is that you cannot always rely for any correct assessment of the facts on the census of 1941. But there are other methods which can be adopted. I will not go into the details of them. Having given the assurance that justice will be done, I will only say this. It is not as if, as some friends said, that in 1941 there was a 14 per cent. increase in population, and in respect of the castes which are included for the purpose of this provision, there is a decrease, and therefore, why not we find out the ratio? It is not, I think, proper; nor would it be correct. If we do it, then, because it is a very touchy question, certais other people might raise some objection. The best thing so far as this Bill is concerned is not to proceed that way. This Bill is not concerned with what the census authorities do; this Bill is only concerned with this that whenever there is any rectification of that record—and I have no reason to suppose that it will not be properly rectified—the Delimitation Commission should have the authority to revise its final orders. In view of this limited scope of the Bill which is there, we should not go beyond the castes that are enumerated in article 341(2) of the Constitution. If this is done, I am sure they will take all possible steps to proceed. This Bill

is only intended for this purpose, that if that record is corrected, then naturally the Delimitation Commission should have the authority to reopen the question not only in respect of States where the final orders have not been passed but also in respect of other States where the final orders have been passed, and see that the orders are amended.

Having made that clear, I believe that in this matter, at any rate, there is absolutely no reason for anybody to feel that either this Government or the census authorities or the Delimitation Commission have not done the thing properly. There may be other defects somewhere with which I am not at present moment dealing, but I am saying positively that nothing was done deliberately.

Then I will come to the question of Andhra, which prominently figures in the speeches of Members from that State. As I said, so far as Andhra is concerned, if there were normal conditions there as in other States, naturally, there would have been no difficulty. Unfortunately, things have happened there and there is at present President's rule. He has taken over the administration and, naturally, Government is anxious that they should have the parliamentary form of government or the elected members there as early as possible. None of the parties may think that there is anything to say that the elections will be postponed unnecessarily. Apart from motives, I would say—I have not got the figures here—that a suggestion was thrown out by Mr. Murthy that there was a mistake of about 8 lakhs, according to him, in the number of Scheduled Castes in the composite State of Madras. I do not for a moment say that it is correct unless it is found out by proper means. But, even if he takes it for granted that it is the correct figure, then, I think, the present Andhra State is about one-third of the composite State in population and it will not make more than about 270,000 and these will be a difference of only one or two seats.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: What about Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Pataskar: It would be in the interests of the Andhra State itself to have all these facts carefully examined. That does not mean that this should be taken up last. If at all anything could be done within the short period before the elections and if we can have elections immediately on the basis of the revised figures, Government will do everything possible. But if it is going to delay the elections, I do not think we should unnecessarily wait for giving a proper representation to all manner of people simply because it might make a difference of two or three representatives to the Scheduled Castes in that State. It does not mean that I am unsympathetic; I am fully sympathetic. But my difficulty is that I cannot fix a time-limit. I do not know what the difficulties of the census authorities will be and how long they will take and by what means they are going to do it. These are all matters which are indeterminable at the present moment. I would, therefore, appeal to my friends that this is a suggestion which cannot be taken into consideration for the time being. If subsequently the Andhra figures are revised and if it is found that the Scheduled Castes are entitled to more members, to some more seats than they have got, we will all be sorry and for my part I will regret that this has happened. But, I think, in the larger interests of democracy for which we are all trying by different means and manners.....

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is it democracy to deny three seats which they have got by right?

Shri Pataskar: As a matter of fact, when we talk of right at the present moment there is no right, so far as the law is concerned. But, I am talking not of the legal position and not of right but I am talking about

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justice and equity and human considerations and the interests of the country as a whole. As I said, I would regret it if it is found that they are entitled to something more than what they have got and I would regret it more than anybody else. But, if you view it dispassionately, is it not better not to keep the present administration there because we do not know whether two or three more seats will be gained by them. I think, democracy in this case does not mean the democracy of a few individuals but democracy of the nation as a whole and I would request my hon. friends and Mr. Murthy to look at this question from that higher point of view. Of course, if it is possible to do anything that will be done. But, I cannot give an assurance because I do not know when that will be done. But, if it comes to the question of postponing the election, I definitely say that we will not do it. But if it is possible to do something reasonable in the meanwhile, it will be done. Merely to go on the basis of ratio will not be acceptable and it is not for me to say how and in what manner the census authorities should do the work.

Shri T. N. Singh: There was only point so far as the postponement of elections is concerned. So far as the Government and we are concerned, it is out of the question. But the Opposition must also say frankly that they would much rather sacrifice the interests of the Scheduled Castes temporarily in the national interests. Otherwise they may make capital later on out of this and say that something is being done against the rights of the Scheduled Castes, against the principles of justice, equity and all sorts of things. That we do not want to hear.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I submit it is the Opposition that is asking for it and it is the Government that denies it.

Shri Pataskar: I would again appeal to my hon. friend Mr. Murthy and others that on this point I am not going to be guided by what the Members of the Opposition or Members on this side say. I have made it clear that I look upon it from a different angle and I am only worried because it would be difficult to do anything as the orders have been finalised and this would not be finished early. Every effort will be made to see that it is done and if it is not done I must say that I do not certainly like to postpone the elections. That is the position. We need not bring the interest of this party or that party in a measure on which we are all agreed. I have made the position clear. I think that will satisfy all the hon. Members whether they belong to this side or that side. This is a very limited measure and what we are trying to do is to rectify the mistake in the case of other States as we have done in the case of two States. There was a *bona fide* mistake and we want to see that as far as possible it is rectified.

A suggestion was thrown out by certain hon. Members whether it would not be possible to add to the castes which are already mentioned in article 341 (2). I would like to make the position quite clear. I do not want to mince matters. This is not the object of this Bill. This will be beyond the scope of the Bill, and it cannot be done in this way and at this stage. Of course, when the report from the proper authority comes, whatever is mentioned therein will naturally be duly taken into account. It will have to be done under article 341 (2) by a different machinery and by a different law. I cannot consent to have any such provision included in this Bill. This Bill is intended only for the limited purpose of rectifying certain mistakes that have occurred in the census of 1951 even on the basis of the existing castes under article 341 (2). I would warn the Members that I am not going to be affected by what might be said by people in the country. A hint was thrown that if we try to do something

which goes against the Constitution, it might cause confusion and might even lead to the denial to them of what we are trying to do. Therefore, it is better that we do not enter into matters which are not connected with this Bill and which must be considered separately and in a different manner by the sovereign Parliament. Therefore, I think that question also need not be raised at this stage.

I have listened very carefully to the arguments of my hon. friend Shri Upadhyaya. He said that even when he joined the Select Committee he found that the scope of the Bill was limited. He is a great and conscientious lawyer and he must have found what the difficulties of the situation were. Therefore, to expect to solve all difficulties that may or may not exist, about the work of the Delimitation Commission or the grievances of certain people in other matters, has been admitted to be clearly beyond the scope of the present Bill which is limited in its character.

There is a suggestion, to which I would like to reply at this stage, that the order should be subject to the approval of the House. We have made a provision in the Select Committee that it shall be laid on the Table of the House. It is the provision in sub-clause (3). The whole conception of the Act which we passed as recently as 1952 is that the orders of the Delimitation Commission shall be final. What is provided in clause 10 relates to the correction of clerical or such other errors. Let me make that point clear. So far as this Bill is concerned, it would be too much to say, at this stage, that we wanted to change the principle on which we based this Act, and that what is laid down shall be final. It is certainly not within the scope of this Bill to say so. This Bill is intended to operate only within the limit which has been laid down by the parent Act. We cannot do anything of that kind. Therefore, I would say that as regards the limited purpose for which it was brought, the best that could be done has been done. Though originally the Bill was only for rectification of such errors in respect of the States where the orders had not been finalised, I must appreciate the co-operation which was extended to us by the Members of the Select Committee who realised the implications, the scope and the limitations of this Bill and thus tried to do the best that could be done. It is almost a unanimous report, because every one of them was actuated, whether they belong to this side or that side of the House, by the good that has come out of this Bill. They all realised that this is not a party question at all. They have tried to do the best that could be done in the circumstances. Therefore, I think that in the interests of those in whose case the mistake lies and which is now sought to be removed, we should pass the Bill as it has emerged, after a good deal of consideration and sympathy on the part of the Members of the Select Committee. Whatever could be done within the limited scope of the Bill is being done in the interests of those classes. I commend the motion to the House.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2

Mr. Chairman: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill. Several amendments have been tabled. I feel that amendments Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 8 are not in order, because they go beyond the scope of the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will you kindly read those amendments? It is not possible for us to follow what those amendments are. They have not been circulated.

Mr. Chairman: They relate to the fact that the orders passed should be placed on the Table of the House with the approval of the Lok Sabha. Hon. Members who have given notice of their amendments may if they so choose speak about the admissibility of those amendments.

Shri T. N. Singh: Whether those amendments are in order or not: that is the point.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र (जिला बुलन्दशहर): मेरी सबमिशन हैं कि जो पावर्ज पेरेंट एक्ट के अन्दर कमिशन को दी गई थीं उसके मुताल्लिक यह लिख दिया गया था कि उस के आर्डर हाउस के सामने रख दिए जाएं। अब हम ६ (ए) को अमेंड कर रहे हैं। इस को अमेंड करने के बाद जो कमियां सेंसस में रह गई हैं या जो गलतियां डिलिमिटेशन कमिशन के सामने आई हैं और जो तमाम काम इस कमिशन ने आज तक किया हैं उसको वह अब रिवाचिज करेगी और हम उन आर्डरों को फाइनल करने जा रहे हैं। जो भी गलतियां उनके सामने आएं, मैं समझता हूं कि उनको ठीक करने के लिए कमिशन को पूर्ण इख्तियारात नहीं होने चाहिए और इस हाउस की मंजूरी लेना जरूरी होना चाहिए। अब तो यह होता हैं कि उसके आर्डर्ज टेबल पर रख दिए जाते हैं और इस हाउस की मंजूरी नहीं ली जाती। यह ठीक बात नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस हाउस को इख्तियार होना चाहिए कि वह यह देख सके कि जो भी पावर्ज कमिशन को दी गई हैं उनका वह ठीक ठीक इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं, और वह तभी हो सकता हैं जब वह चीजें हमारे सामने आएं और उन को डिसकस करने का मौका मेंम्बरों को दिया जाए बजाय इसके कि इन आर्डर्ज को टेबल पर ही रख दिया जाए।

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member will realise that he should sot speak on the merits of the amendments. I only wanted to know how they are within the scope of the Bill.

Shri R. D. Misra: My amendment is within the scope of the Bill. The House has got the authority to revise the Delimitation Commission's orders before they become final orders that is these orders should be approved by this House. I think it is in order.

Shri T. N. Singh: I think to rule it out on the point, merely because it goes out of the scope of the Bill, will not be quite proper for the simple reason that clause 9A provides for a separate procedure for the finalisation of the order. So far as section 9 of the original Act is concerned, the provision is different. It is announced in the gazette. The Election Commission does not come into the picture at all. It is the Delimitation Commission which is functioning. Therefore, this is a separate machinery that is being provided for the purpose of clause 9A, that is, for the limited purpose of the Scheduled Castes. It is certainly open to the House to discuss it, because this is already a variation of the old procedure. The procedure as provided in clause 9A is already something beyond what is stated in the original Act. So if this is permissible, I see no reason why the other procedure as pointed out by my hon. friend is outside the scope of the Bill. Whether the House should accept or not is another point, but I do not think we can rule it out merely because it is outside the scope of the Bill. It is well within the scope of the Bill.

Shri B. S. Murthy: As moved by the hon. Minister, the Bill says: "Shall be laid before the House of the People." But it is already in the Bill, and if the amendment "for the approval" is added, I do not think it makes any substantial difference.

Shri Pataskar: As I have said even at the beginning, the idea underlying the parent Act is that all these orders shall be final, except for the correction of clerical errors. The present Bill wants only to allow certain orders to be reopened by the Delimitation Commission. It does not say that these orders that are passed on a matter after being reopened will

not be final. I maintain that what is meant by clause 9A will not affect the character or the finality of the orders that will be passed by the Commission. As I said, if there is a feeling in the House that it should be done, that is a different matter. So far as this Bill is concerned, we are not doing anything to reopen the question which Parliament, at the time when it passed the last Act, laid down clearly, namely, that the order of the Delimitation Commission shall be final. Therefore, all these amendments are quite out of order. They are beyond the scope of the Bill.

Mr. Chairman: I think all these amendments are outside the scope of the Bill. The principle has been accepted by the old Act, namely, that Parliament shall not have the power to go into the matters after they have been finalised. This is an amending Bill, and in an amending Bill, we cannot travel outside the scope of what is sought to be amended. This new section is inserted in this Bill for certain purposes, but the basic principles of the old Act cannot be questioned now. If the House is of the opinion that what was previously agreed to is wrong and new decisions on old points are to be taken then there should be another amending Bill before the House. It cannot be reopened so far as this Bill is concerned.

Shri T. N. Singh: I want to make a submission.

Mr. Chirman: . After the ruling is given, it is useless to make any submission whatsoever. I need not deal with the point raised by Shri T. N. Singh, because I think it is unnecessary to do so. All that he said was that the previous provisions of the Bill were not proper and according to his view, the amendment was within the scope of the Bill No arguments were advanced before the House as to why this was within the scope of the Bill. In an amending Bill, the scope is not so great so that all the provisions can be looked into.

Shri T. N. Singh: In submitting to your ruling, may I say that the explanation to clause 2 will also be within the scope of the Bill because the Election Commission will finalise th orders?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. member can speak about it when the proper time comes. This is not the stage to raise those points. The Select Committee stage would have been the proper time for these points. At the third reading, he can speak on these provisions, but to argue that since the Select Committee has, according to his view, included a matter outside the scope therefore this amendment is within the scope of the Bill is not right.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

In page 1, line 16, *after "tabulation" insert*:

> "or make them conform to the variations caused by the inclusion or exclusion of any Scheduled Castes or Tribes as a result of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission".

Sir, the hon. Minister has already spoken on this point. He has given out his mind that he is not prepared to accept this. He has indicated that a separate Bill would be necessary in order to give effect to any change that might be brought about in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a result of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission. In spite of that I have ventured to move this amendment, because I feel that because the House asked the Select Committee to go into this matter, if my amendment is accepted and given affect to, within the scope of the Bill, it will be possible to do it after the Backward Classes Commission has reported. I do not see why another Bill is at all necessary. If there is a change at all it should be a change once and for all. If my amendment is accepted the number can be fixed once and for all and the work will become easier and there will be a final delimitation after

taking into consideration the mistakes, exclusion, or omission that have been made during the enumeration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and also the result of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment moved:

In page 1, line 16, *after* "tabulation" *insert*:

> "or make them conform to the variations caused by the inclusion or exclusion of any Scheduled Castes or Tribes as a result of the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission".

Shri Pataskar: If you will permit me, I shall explain the position, so that the discussion may be shortened.

The erroneous impression seems to be that as soon as the Backward Classes Commission makes a report and says that certain Scheduled Castes or Tribes should be included, they will be automatically included in the Schedule. Let us consider what will happen. The Commision will make certain recommendations. Under clause (2) of Article 341 it will be for the House to accept or not to accept them. That will have to be done. The House will decide which of the Castes or Tribes should be added to the Schedule. Thereafter they will be entitled to be included for purposes of representation. What we are trying to do now is to rectify, within the space of one year, the Order issued by the President. With all my sympathy for the considerations pointed out by the hon. Member, I do not see how it can be done. The Report of the Commission itself is not available: we do not know what they are going to say. To make such a general provision in a Bill which is meant to rectify certain mistakes, is outside the scope of this measure and has been tabled on account of some misapprehension. So far as we are concerned, I can assure the House that after the receipt of the Report of the Commission, Government will place the whole matter before it and leave it to the House to decide whether to accept their recommendations *in toto*, or with modifications.

Shri T. N. Singh: The question I pose is this. Supposing after say three or four months the Backward Classes Commission submits its report. It comes before the House and the House approves their recommendations in regard to Scheduled Caste lists. We have envisaged the correction of the figures up to January 1956. Now here is a list which has been approved of by the House. Article 341 itself contains a provision to amend the figures. I do not see any reason why, when the House has preformed its duty, the Scheduled Castes should not get the benefit of that. I can understand it being said: "No, we shall not go beyond four months." The intention being to benefit the Scheduled Castes up to the end of 1955, I see no reason why any amendment that takes effect and that too by the authority of Parliament, should not be given effect to. That is what is troubling me.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I oppose the amendment. According to the amendment, the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission have to be considered for revising the enumeration figures of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But it is assumed that the recommendation is going to be in favour of those Tribes and Caste. There is no ground for that presumption. For instance, the Commission may recommend that some tribes which are not classified.

Mr. Chairman: The words are "inclusion or exclusion".

Shri N. M. Lingam: We do not as yet know what the recommendations of the Commission are going to be.

Moreover this Delimitation Act is a decennial Act. It is not a permanent Act. So, there will be occasion for this House to revise this Act after the recommendations of the Commission have been approved finally by the House. In view of the limited scope of this Bill, I oppose the amendment.

Shri Pataskar: I cannot accept this amendment.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member wish me to put it to the House?

Shri B. K. Das: No, Sir. I beg to withdraw it.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 2 has been ruled out.

Amendment No. 3: this matter has been throughly discussed in the House already. I would therefore, request the hon. Member to be extremely brief.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I beg to move:

In page 2, *after* line 29, *add*:

"2A. The benefits of this Act shall be given to the Andhra State in the forthcoming general elections in that State."

If this benefit is not given to the Andhra Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they shall not have any benefit from this legislation, because after five or six years we are going to give up this special representation.

3 P. M.

According to the present Constitution the representation for the Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will cease after ten years. And if this benefit is not given to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Andhra State nearly forty lakhs of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Andhra State will be deprived of this benefit and to that extent this august House will be doing an injustice to them. Therefore I urge upon the hon. Minister to accept the amendment and do whatever is possible within his capacity to see that this benefit is not denied to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Andhra State who are not less than forty lakhs in number.

Shri Pataskar: There is no intention not to do anything which could be possibly done to rectify errors. But for the reasons I have already stated I cannot accept this amendment. Because I for one believe that I cannot give an assurance that it can be done within the short time at our disposal. And postponement of the election is out of the question.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, *after* line 29, *add*:

"2A. The benefits of this Act shall be given to the Andhra State in the forthcoming general elections in that State."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 4 I have already held to be out of order. And similarly No. 5.

Then amendment No. 6 I find nobody is moving it.

The next, that is No. 7, is again for approval.

It is ruled out of order.

The next is amendment No. 8.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not moving it.

Mr. Chairman: It has been ruled out of order.

Then amendment No. 9. He wants the omission of these lines.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I beg to move;

In page 2, lines 18 to 20, *omit* "and on such publication that final order as so amended shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court."

My amendment has been necessitated because the words to which I object are redundant. I would invite

[Shri M. L. Agrawa]l

the attention of the House to articles 329 and 327. Article 329 says:

> "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court".

And article 327 says:

> "Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or, in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses."

I would submit that after these clear provisions of the Constitution it is not necessary to have these words here. That is one thing.

Secondly, I do not want, howsoever great a body it may be, that their order should be regarded as sacrosanct. If it is erroneous there must be power either in this Parliament or with some other authority to question it.

It is for these two reasons that I have moved this amendment.

Shri Pataskar: I oppose the amendment. I have already given the reasons.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, lines 18 to 20, *omit* "and on such publication that final order as so amended shall have the full force of law and shall not be called in question in any court."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Then we come to amendment No. 10.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I beg to move:

In page 2, *omit* lines 24 to 26.

This amendment I regard as of some importance because sub-clause (2) of clause 2 says:

> "Nothing in sub-section (3) of section 8 shall apply in respect of the redetermination of numbers under caluse (b) of sub-section (1) of this section".

In the parent Act sub-section (3) of section 8 says:

> "(3) First in respect of the determination of numbers under sub-section (1), and then again in respect of the distribution of seats and delimitation of constituencies under sub-section (2), the Commission shall—
>
> (a) publish its proposals, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of an associate member who desires publication thereof, in the Gazette of India and Official Gazettes of all the States concerned and also in such other manner as it thinks fit;
>
> (b) specify a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered by it;
>
> (c) consider all objections and suggestions which may have been received by it before the date so specified, and for the purpose of such consideration, hold one or more public sittings at such place or places as it thinks fit; and
>
> (d) thereafter, determine the matters referred to in sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, in sub-section (2) by one or more final orders."

This was a necessary safeguard and a very salutary one and it should be available even when these final orders are amended under the provisions of the present Bill. If this salutary safeguard is done away with there may be many causes for regret. There

may be some mistakes, *bona fide* mistakes, mistakes committed due to inadvertence and so on. If opportunity for filing objections is given those things can be rectified. Therefore I would like that these provisions should remain as they are even in this amending Bill.

Shri Pataskar: Sub-section (3) of section 8 is intended to provide the machinery and procedure to be followed by the Delimitation Commission when they are going to do certain things. For instance, what is laid down is that the Commission shall "publish its proposals, together with the dissenting proposals, if any, of an associate member"; then it says that it shall "specify a date on or after which the proposals will be further considered"; and then it says that it shall "consider all objections and suggestions etc.". It provides an elaborate machinery for making its proposals final. What we are now trying to propose by this Bill is only to take into account whatever revised figures there are. For this simple purpose why is it necesary to follow all this elaborate procedure, it is difficult for me to understand. Therefore I believe the Select Committee has rightly said that these provisions in sub-section (3) of section 8 shall not apply to what is being done here under the provisions of this Bill.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

In page 2, *omit* lines 24 to 28.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Amendment No. 11 is already held out of order. I shall put the clause to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri Pataskar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MOTION *RE*: PROGRESS REPORT OF FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR 1953-54—*Contd.*

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following motion moved by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda on the 22nd December, 1954:

"That the Progress Report of the Five Year Plan for the year 1953-54 be taken into consideration."

Before I proceed further I must remind hon. Members that the Deputy-Speaker was pleased to put a time-limit of fifteen minutes for leaders of groups and ten minutes for ordinary Members.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर-राक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट ओर शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का मामला कब आवेगा ?

Mr. Chairman: It is coming tomorrow, not today. I would request hon. Members to keep to the time-limit because there are a large number of Members desiring to speak.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hoogly): I was listening very closely to the hon. Ministers when the economic affairs debate was going on in this House. I am sorry, one of the Ministers said that the debate had been a damp squib. That was a cynical statement which we did not relish. I hope the

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hon. Minister Shri Nanda will not take up that kind of attitude.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): If anything, I am not the guilty Minister. If any Minister has passed any remark somewhere in the lobby, I wonder if that could be quoted here.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Here, the remark was made on the floor of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister think that no hon. Minister is capable of saying so in the House?

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): If it can be stated so, why cannot that be quoted?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Shri T. T. Krishnamachari said that he was disappointed with the debate and that it was a damp squib. We can say that this Five Year Plan is a damp squib; but we do not want to say that.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): Thank you for the mercy.

An Hon. Member: In effect, you have said so.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I must express my sense of regret that from the Treasury Benches was hurled an unprovoked, undeserved and unbalanced attack against an hon. Member sitting on the opposition Benches, who has the reputation of being one of the greatest scientists that India has produced. It was unworthy.....

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt. South): He has defended himself.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not refer to a matter which has been closed. The hon. Member himself made a personal explanation. It is not relevant to this debate.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This kind of vituperation or indulging in language of declamation will not take us very far. We want to make an objective, real and critical estimate of what has happened during the last three years, how far real achievements have taken place in the working out of the Five Year Plan. This must be measured in terms of the betterment of the people, the confidence created in them and their faith in the future. From that stand point, I maintain that the achievements are not very encouraging.

Whatever may be the criteria of economic progress, we must bear in mind that the real criterion of economic progress is the raising of the standard of the people, the success of the Government in creating confidence in the nation, to undertake vast programmes of reconstruction and development. The Finance Minister in his speech here said that the principal aim of economic policy in an undeveloped country, apart from any directive principles of the Constitution, must be to promote development so as to raise standards of living and to create as quickly as possible conditions in which full employment is reached and maintained. Nobody will disagree with the Finance Minister in this formulation of that sobar and balanced economic policy.

Let us examine the economic worth of the Third Progress Report on this Plan from three points of view: first the reaching of the targets as set out in the Plan, secondly, progress in the direction of full employment which is the real yard-stick by which the worth of this Plan should be judged and thirdly, the financing of the Plan. I shall take up the first item, how far we have reached the targets set before us in the Five Year Plan.

It is proclaimed that India's achievement in the first three years of the working of the Plan has been really commendable in spheres both agricultural and industrial. Nodoubt, agricultural production has increased. Index of industrial production has risen from 105 in 1950 to 140 in the first five months of 1954. Prices have more or less been stabilised at the pre-Korean war level. The balance of payment position is also favourable. Can the planners of the Government really take credit for these small

achievements? I maintain that the rosy picture of achievement is not entirely due to the Plan but may be in spite of the Plan. In agriculture, we have had two favourable monsoons and they have played a helpful part. In industry, the fact that the supply of raw materials was comfortable coupled with a better state of industrial relations, and this was to a large extent responsible for increase in production. I am talking to the Treasury Benches; one Minister is here.

An Hon. Member: He plans for all.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: As far as industrial production is concerned, the controversy regarding public sector and private sector is still continuing. I am sorry this cleavage between the private sector and public sector has not been brushed aside. Honestly, it is difficult to follow the policy of this Government with regard to this Plan. The hon. Finance Minister talks of a mixed economy, and tries to give some assurances to the private sector, that they will not be hustled out of existence or liquidated. Then stands up the Prime Minister on the floor of the House and talks of complete socialisation, or a socialist pattern of society and so on. We have heard of Pancha Shila. This Government is a Panchamukhi Government talking with five voices when five Ministers talk. We were very much distressed by the continued reports or information with regard to the impending Cabinet disintegration or at least disruption of Cabinet solidarity. The policy should be made clear. In the First Five Year Plan, the planners said that the private enterprise has got to play a very vital role and pointed out that for some time, the State will not be able to greatly extend its activities in the sphere of industry and commerce and that it will assist and direct private enterprise. Then, the planners summed up by saying that private sector will therefore continue to play a significant part in both production and distribution.

What I maintain is this. Having regard to the conflicting voices of the Ministers, there is great misgiving in the private sector. As a matter of fact, you know, on three points, the private sector has been thoroughly unhappy: firstly because they do not know what is the final verdict of the Government or the Parliament on the question of the companies' set up. You know that the Company Law Select Committee is sitting. I am not disclosing what is happening there. We are trying to do our best under the guidance of Shri Pataskar. The longer we are deliberating, the more unhappy the private sector is becoming. Some assurance should be given quickly by the authorities or Parliament so that they may know where they stand.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): They are making hay while the sun shines.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is a matter of grave dissatisfaction that the policy issue has not been settled and it should be settled once for all, and an atmosphere of stability, which is necessary for the private sector to work properly, is now lacking. Therefore, the so-called mixed economy of the Government is becoming a mixture of the demerits of both capitalism and socialism. One is talking of a balanced economy and another is talking of a complete socialistic pattern of society, and has relegated the private sector to a secondary place. How can you really have mixed economy if you continuously say that the private sector will be relegated to a subordinate position?

The second objective of the Five Year Plan was the utilisation of the man-power and the solution of the colossal problem of unemployment. What has happened is, the more you are planning, the more you are talking and doing more propaganda for the Plan, the more and more unemployment is increasing. I am not giving statistics from Shri Mehgnad

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Saha. I am giving statistics from the Progress Report itself. If you look at that, the facts given in Chapter XVIII under the heading Manpower and unemployment, are simply significant. The total number of unemployed people in this country is increasing. The planners admit that new jobs are not being created at a rate fast enough to absorb the additions to our labour force and they admit that it is at least 1·5 millions per year. That is the wonderful achievement of this Five Year Plan at the end of the third year. Now, I do not know when it started. They say it started in April, 1951. I do not know whether they started it on 1st April, 1951, but it is mere ambitious slogans which they are shouting. It may be a slogan for vote-catching, but they have to admit that there is a large surplus population on land which is not yet employed properly and it is only partially employed. Considerable unemployment exists both in urban and rural areas.

There are certain significant facts which have been disclosed in this book. Since July, 1953, all that they have been able to do is to inaugurate a number of studies with a view to secure reliable data with regard to our unemployment position. After three years, all that the planners say is: we have not yet got proper data for the purpose of knowing the exact position. They have said that something is being done by the National Sample Survey, by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and by the Travancore University to collect certain data. This is a pathetic admission of incompetence and futility, that after three years, after spending crores of rupees, this is the position and this is the achievement.

Now, there is continuous rise in the number of persons on the Live Registers. In July, 1953, the total number registered on the Register of Employment Exchanges, was 4,93,000 and in July 1954, there are 5,89,000 persons. Therefore, the total increase of unemployment, according to Governmental figures, is 20 per cent. In white collar jobs they had 1,55,000 in July, 1953. It was 1,98,000 in July, 1954 — 28 per cent. iscrease. This is a very serious situation and I draw the attention of the hon. Minister and ask him not to shout that he will give 15 lakhs of fresh employments every year. But let us ksow how it is to be done. Is it merely a slogan, or has he got any plan? Has he got anything substantial, has he got any definite scheme?

I am making certain constructive suggestions for the consideration of the Ministers. Firstly, I say that State Governments must be allowed to plan for themselves. For Heaven's sake adopt a policy of decentralisation, and that should be the policy in future planning. Secondly, I say, if you want to have the private sector, if you do not adopt totalitarian methods, then, industrialists should be given certain amount of facilities, they must be taken into confidence and they should be given the necessary resources to improve production. Thirdly, I maintain that immediately the planners should institute a census on manpower, especially of our scientific personnel. That should be immediately done, and no foreign expert should be brought into India while similar experts are available in our country. With all due respect to these foreign experts, they are not always conversant with the conditions of our country, and sometimes they disappoint us.

Then, I say that the administrative machinery must be re-modelled. There must be an economic service with trained personnel set up, an industrial and economic service should be instituted, and they should not simply adopt old bureaucratic methods they should be given free play.

Lastly, training of persons in our own country in small industries should be encouraged. It is a great disappointment that with regard to village industries and cottage industries, our position has been very unsatisfactory. All that we have spent is: 1951-52, under the Five Year Plan, Rs. 14·30 lakhs has been spent; in 1952-53, Rs. 29·30 lakhs has been spent; in 1953-54 they are thinking of spending Rs. 79·80. The total amount meant for these industries was Rs. 15 crores. They have spent not even ten per cent., much below ten per cent. And there is practically nothing done for organising marketing and supply of raw materials. Therefore, I am submitting that that should be properly tackled, and unless you do that, there will be no real improvement. Unless impetus is given to village industries, the little employment that is now taking place in heavy industries will lead to inflation, because those who get employment in these new sectors will compete among themselves for getting hold of existing consumer's goods and that will really not be good for the country. Even now, competent economists tell us, that about 50 per cent. of the consumer goods is produced by small and rural industries. An attempt must be made, if the Government is really serious to improve cottage and rural industries, to give a proper impetus to them and at least to spend a decent sum out of the total sum of Rs. 15 crores.

I come from Bengal and I know the colossal unemployment that is obtaining there. They have made some sample survey in Calcutta and that shows that at least three lakhs of people are unemployed there. (*interruption*) They have themselves admitted that, but our figures are much more. Now, Government is talking of competent scientific personnel. There was a conference recently held in Calcutta, and there are thousands of our properly trained scientific men whose services are not utilised, and who are remaining idle for want of employment. The solution of unemployment problem is the most important thing and it is by that yardstick that we should judge.

At the same time, I want to point out that certain guarantees should be given, certain assurances should be given that the sanctity of private property on which our constitutional and fundamental rights are framed deliberately by the Constitution, will not be whittled down. You can have the law of "eminent domain," you can have the power of the State for public purposes to acquire, but if you say that there shall be no compensation or compensation only at the sweet will of the executive, and if you make it non-justiciable, then you are initating the methods of totalitarian countries. What you are doing is really expropriation without any *quid pro quo*. You are resorting to confiscation which is destructive of sanctity of property, and it will not do; it will not at all stimulate the private sector as it will really cripple tnem, cripple their initiative and cripple their enterprise.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): I presume at the very beginning that in order to make a real assessment of what has been done during the last three years, it is very necessary to examine this Report in the light of some of the objectives of the Plan, for instance, the raising of the standard of living of the people, the gradual removal of inequalities and providing greater facilities for education, health services etc. Accepting this yardstick to judge, if we examine this Report on the work of three years of "democratic" planning, what do you find? What improvements have been effected so far as the living standards of the *demos*, the Indian people, are concerned? I shall confine myself to the people of the villages in which live at least 83 per cent. of the people of India.

You know, Sir, that 70 per cent. of the rural people depend upon agriculture, and we have recently got a report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee which shows

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that at least 18 million families of agricultural workers are living in sub-human conditions. And, as regards the small peasants and other people who depend on handicrafts and other cottage industries, we know what their conditions are. So, when we speak of the rise in the national income of increased production, we have to be clear that it has not gone to these poor people, concern for whom should have been uppermost in minds of the Government, in the minds of the planners.

Then if we go to the peasants to have replies to these questions, they will certainly tell us that their indebtedness is increasing, they are still in difficulties, that their tax burdens are also increasing and there are mass evictions and other sufferings as they have been before.

Now, much had been made about the increased food production. We are glad that there has been an increase due to the supply of fertilisers, to a certain extent due to irrigation facilities, and to a large extent due to favourable monsoons. But even so, we find that there are large parts in the country which are flood and drought-affected areas, and where people are suffering even at the harvest time. Though there has been an increase in food production, we find that the share-croppers and the agricultural workers who remain unemployed for most of the time in a year have not benefited thereby. It is only the few rich peasants, the landlords and hoarders who have benefited by this, and not the primary producers, namely the poor peasants and workers.

Next, I come to the rural credit. What is the position in this respect? We find that the villagers are still in the same position, which goes by the phrase, "born in debt, lived in debt and died in debt". The indebtedness has, in fact, increased, and we find that there is a larger number of sales of land to the village Shylocks and the landlords who are still having their grip on the persons who live in the villages. The little amount that comes from the co-operatives also goes only to those persons who are the larger owners of land, and not to the poor people who have not got sufficient land, or who have got only very little land.

With regard to irrigation facilities, we have the multipurpose river valley projects. They are very good, and in fact, we want more of them.

But the point is that the betterment charges and the irrigation levies are being doubled and trebled as a result of the increase in expenditure due to wastage, due to costly foreign experts, due to reasons of inefficiency and various other factors. The entire burden is now being shifted to the peasants. In West Bengal, for instance, there is the Mayurakshi Project, for which we have been asked to pay about Rs. 75 per acre as betterment levy, and about Rs. 15 per acre for those plots of land where crop is grown twice a year. In spite of the fact that there had been drought conditions people could not take water from it for about two years. This is the position in which they find themselves.

There has been also a shortfall in the area to be brought under irrigation. The Progress Report tells us that as against the target of about 20 million acres of additional land which had to be provided with irrigation facilities, only 7.5 million acres have been provided with this facility up till now.

What is the position with regard to the price of agricultural commodities? Government had stated in the Plan that they will have some sort of price policy so far as agricultural commodities are concerned. But we find that no minimum economic price has been ensured either for the jute growers, or the sugarcane growers. In spite of the fact that jute millowners are still minting huge profits, in spite of the fact that the sugar factory owners are creating havoc in the country, and in spite of the fact that there has been

repeated demand by the growers' representatives for raising the price of sugarcane to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund, we find that the price of sugarcane has been reduced from that level to Rs. 1-7-0. This is how, difficulties are being created everywhere.

With regard to dispensaries, I want to quote a few figures. If you look at page 255 of the Progress Report, you will find that as against the target of 48 hospitals, they have got up till now only 20 hospitals. They have got only 152 dispensaries in urban areas as against 337. They have got only 209 dispensaries in rural areas as against 611.

As regards water supply, we know that in villages, the people are put to very great difficulties, so far as drinking water is concerned. This should surely have been given the highest priority. There is much talk in the Planning Commission's recommendations about a sense of priorities. But what is their sense of priorities? Whose interests are they taking first and foremost? As against the Rs. 11 crores provided, they have spent only Rs. 5 crores. Why can you not provide wells and tube-wells in order to meet this dire necessity of the people.

Regarding the educational policy, I want to make only one observation. On page 242 of the Progress Report, you will find that out of the 38,059 additional primary schools that had to be started as per the targets laid down in the Plan, only 16,276 have been opened up till now. So, even in these matters, they have fallen far short of the targets, and we doubt whether these targets can be fulfilled by next year.

In spite of all these things, we have been told that there has been an all-round improvement in the economic situation in the country. That is what we find at the end of the first chapter of this Progress Report? In spite of the people being in difficulties, and their condition having become worse, we have been told that there has been an increase in the total national income of the country. That only means that the Plan has not gone towards gradual elimination of inequalities, but it has brought benefit only to a very few, and it has led only to greater inequalities. That is the only conclusion that can be drawn from it.

When we look at this Progress Report, one think which we miss very much (but which comes first and foremost to our minds is this that whatever may be said about the socialistic pattern of society that we are going to have, and whatever may be claimed about the gradual elimination of inequalities, what is being done is only to concentrate wealth in the hands of the few; and whatever increase has been achieved in the field of food production has not benefited the poorest, but the benefit has gone to the few who have been at the top. In view of all this, I feel that the pattern of development that has been put into practice here has not been a pattern which will justify any assumption of a socialistic pattern of society. It is simply putting new wine in old bottle.

An Hon. Member: Old wine in new bottle.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: New wine in old bottle?

Pandit K. C. Sharma: There is neither wine nor bottle.

Shri Tyagi: Red wine in white bottle.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I stand corrected. It is simply putting old wine in new bottle.

The concept of a socialistic pattern may be there in talk, but the capitalistic order of society continues as before.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga *cum* Bhagalpur): I take this opportunity to express my sense of appreciation of this report. It not only gives a bold statement of facts, but a clear picture of the working of the Plan and the

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factors governing the progress of the Plan. I would also like to say that this statement does not only indicate the achievements made by the Planning Commission and Government, but also accepts the lapses and omissions made by them. So, I think this Progress Report really gives a true picture of the working of the Plan.

Coming to the achievements in regard to the targets of the Plan, I would like to say that Government deserve congratulations for achieving the targets in most of the sectors. I accept that there have been shortfalls also. But comparing the working of our Plan with that of any other totalitarian regime, we see that our Plan is more realistic and more practical, and it has been more successful than any other Plan in the world.

One thing very significant about the progress of the Plan is that we have achieved all these things, and we have moved forward, without much sacrifice on the part of the people. But this is a thing which I do not like. People should have been asked to make some sacrifice for the Plan, but it has not been done.

The Plan has landed the country in an era of economic stability. I entirely agree with the Planning Commission when they say that the Primary objective of the Plan has been achieved by solving the question of shortages and disequilibrium caused by the war and the Partition.

The most significant point that has struck me is that in spite of the heavy expenditure that we have incurred, the country has not got any inflationary pressure upon its economy, and this is not an ordinary thing. But by all this, I do not mean that we have reached a stage where we can feel satisfied. I say that our standard of living is still very low.

Our country is a country of underdeveloped industry and of a backward agriculture and low productivity: Our agriculture is still an individual's enterprise with no credit facilities, with the traditional type of farming and no scientific method of working. The agriculturists' position, as stated by some Members yesterday, is very bad. Today the prices are falling and agricultural prices have little resemblance to the prices of manufactured goods. I think some efforts have got to be made to stabilise the relationship between the two. I feel that the Plan has failed in this respect to solve the problem of agricultural finance so far. To my mind, most of its recommendations in this respect as referred to in chapter XVI, have not been implemented by most of the States. I feel that the Government have to be serious about it, to see that something is done so far as agricultural finance is concerned.

Next I come to the question of shortfall in the working of the Plan. The House is aware that when the Plan was launched, there was a general talk of how the gap in the estimated cost of the Plan was to be filled up. But the experience of the actual working of the Plan for three years has shown something else. We see today that for successful planning something else than mere finance is required. We have seen that what is required more than finance is organisation of machinery for implementation of the Plan. Our apprehensions that the Plan may fail for want of finance have not proved true. It has been something else.

Looking to the shortfall of the Plan, broadly speaking, we see that there can be only two reasons, although I agree with many of the reasons as put forward by the Planning Commission, late finalisation and want of technical personnel etc. (1) Either the Plan was too ambitious or (2) we have no capacity to spend. The first reason cannot be accepted. The planners themselves claimed that the plan was not very ambitious; they have called it a modest one. Then I come to the second reason, that we have no capacity to spend. I feel that everyone will agree with me when I say that the administrative machinery was not geared up for the immediate execution of the Plan. I feel that

there are procedural delays and these have stood in the way of the execution of the Plan. Something has got to be done to reorganise the machinery put in charge of the execution of the Plan. The Planning Commission has itself made certain recommendations about organisation of the services. There were the recommendations of Shri Gorwala. The latest recommendations are by Mr. Appleby. I want to know which of the recommendations have been implemented so far I think in this respect we have not done a commendable progress. This may be said to be one of the main reasons for the shortfall in the working of the Plan.

From the reports that I have received from my State, I may say that the shortfall in the Plan has also been due to want of Central assistance to the State Governments in time. I wish to refer to Bihar in particular. Bihar's financial position has been very bad on account of serious natural calamities that visited the State since 1951, especially drought and floods. The successive natural calamities have depleted its resources. Bihar has a population of 40 million. It has the lowest *per capita* revenue among Part A States.

In spite of all that the rate of taxation in Bihar is one of the highest in the country. But how it is beyond its capacity to undertake any big development work without Central financial assistance. I am told that Central assistance to Bihar during the Plan period has been hardly 50 per cent of the promised sum of Rs. 23·9 crores. I therefore suggest that Central assistance to the State may be expedited so that it may help us in the successful execution of the Plan.

Then I come to the question of planning without sacrifice. I will say one thing, that we have not taken up the question in the spirit in which we should have taken it up. We have done it without any sacrifice. We are trying to have a planned economy without tears. Of late, we have been short of sugar. We decided to import sugar. It is said that we have spent as much as Rs. 20 crores on import of sugar. Why? We could have done without importing sugar. We could have satisfied ourselves with whatever we produced. Soviet Russia has done like that. I do not say that we should go to the extent of all that they have done. But this is an ordinary thing; we could have made some sacrifice for the implementation of the Plan and for building up our future.

Now, I come to the river valley projects. It must go to the credit of the Irrigation and Power Ministry that in the execution of the river valley projects during the Plan period a very significant progress has been made. Out of the five-year estimate of Rs. 617 crores, about Rs. 300 crores have already been spent and Rs. 168 crores are expected to be spent during this budget year. We have already been able to irrigate about 2.8 million acres and generate additional power to the extent of 450,000 kilowatts. We know that river valley projects occupy a very important position in our Plan. One third of the Plan is concerned with these projects. If success is achieved with regard to our river valley projects, most of the work is done. India's efforts about river valley projects should not be taken as a normal one. India, with a total national income of not more than 6 per cent. of that of the USA and with more than twice the population of the USA, is spending as much as four times what they have spent on projects like the TVA. I think in that great venture, India is going ahead. But I would like to suggest one thing, that we should not ignore the question of electrification of the rural areas. I have seen that recently we have sanctioned Rs. 7 crores for electrification of the rural areas. I would suggest that electrification of rural areas should be expedited because that is one of the factors helping rehabilitation of the rural economy. I would suggest that on the question of electricity for the rural areas, we should not be guided by the

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question of demand. Experience the world over has been that demand follows supply. Supply should precede the demand, not that the demand should precede the supply. I would also like to suggest that on the question of supply of power, we should not depend too much on the private sector. I was not very happy to see that we have entrusted many of the things to the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, the Tata Power Company and the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation. On the question of supply of electricity, the public sector should be encouraged.

A word about the Planning Commission's recommendations about enlisting public co-operation in the river valley projects. The Planning Commission gives a very good place to the aspect of public co-operation. But I see that the question of public co-operation has not been taken up seriously by the people in charge of river valley projects. Recently the question of public co-operation has been taken up in connection with Kosi. We expect better results from it. But I see that it has not been possible for our officials in general to welcome this unorthodox way of tackling the problem. I would request Government to see that public co-operation is enlisted to the maximum.

Shri Tulsidas (Mehsana): I thank you for giving me an opportunity for participating in this debate. We have had a debate the other day on the economic policy of Government. We are now discussing the progress report of the First Five Year Plan. I find from the progress report that there has been a lag in the expenditure side. The progress report refers to the initial drawback and the low tempo of expenditure coupled with that of less activity in the first two years of the Plan.

Now, I would like to refer here to the speech of the Finance Minister in which he pointed out that every effort is being made to see that no schemes which are worthwhile and have been properly worked out lag behind for want of finance or on account of procedural delays.

Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister for Planning and also the Minister in charge of Finance—though they are not present here—something with regard to the administrative procedure, with regard to the sanctioning of projects, with regard to the finances required for supplying these projects —even those that have been approved —and that is that they get their supplies or finance eight, nine or even twelve months later. I know of a number of instances in which there have been complaints that the payments are received from the Government after a delay of one year or even more. I have made an analysis of the supplies made to Government and nearly about 100 crores still remain to be paid to those people. This is the way in which the administrative machinery is working. If it is so, I do not know how our tempo of expenditure will increase.

We started our Plan with the idea that our savings in the country would be on the basis of 5 per cent of our national income. We started with the idea that we will have to depend very largely on foreign assistance and also that our balance of payments position will be adverse to the extent of nearly about 200 crores and we shall have to take advantage of our sterling balances. What is the position now? We find in the country—at least according to my analysis—that the savings has considerably increased. We also see that there has been no adverse balance of payments position. We did not draw on our sterling balances. We have not also had to fall back on our reserves. But our experience is that the Plan has been able to make very slow progress. We are not satisfied with the progress. No one has ever said that the progress has been so rapid as to cope up with the pace the world is moving. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that unless this administrative procedure is gear-

ed up properly, the expenditure will not be incurred accresingly. I know that the Secretariat is very much afraid of the criticism of my hon. friend Mr. Das in the Public Accounts Committee. I know that we have got Parliamentary democracy in which every item of expenditure is properly scrutinised. But, when we are on the threshold of implementing a Plan of this nature and our next Plan is going to be much larger than even this, then our machinery should also be geared up and the finances required for the projects should be forthcoming quickly. In a University a project was sanctioned costing about Rs. 3½ crores. It took about six months for the Finance Ministry to okay that and even when they okayed it they said six months have elapsed and so it might be cut to half. If this is the attitude of the Finance Ministry in sanctioning payments, how is the Plan going to progress?

There are a number of instances which I can give where there has been a tightening up with regard to the sanctioning of the amounts, and scrutiny is more strict. I think we shall have to evolve some method by which this delay in payment of giving finances to the different projects will be avoided. I feel that the best suggestion that I can make is that there should be a committee in addition to the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee which not only works jointly with them and which would get things moving rapidly. I have seen that there is a lot of demoralisation in the Secretariat. Every one is afraid of taking any decision. They say, 'we do not know what is going to happen and we cannot take any responsibility. After three years, Mr. Das will criticise us and say here is a case of error on the part of a Ministry'. I feel that unless and until we gear up to the pace of progress required we are not going to succeed in the matter.....

Shri B. Das (Jaipur-Keonjhar): Am I to blame?

Shri Tulsidas: I am not blaming you. I am saying that we must gear up the machinery (*Interruptions*). What I feel is that unless we do this we cannot proceed quickly. As I pointed out already, there are about 100 crores of rupees worth of bills presented to Government for the supply of things and the payments are not made for the past 6, 8 or 10 months or even for a year. If that is so, how is the Plan going to progress. In the years 1943, 44 and 45, this Government had to work on a war footing. Why not we do it now? We have got today to develop our country within the shortest space of time and I would like that our machinery should work on a war footing. Unless they do that I am afraid that all our efforts will lag behind.

The other point is with regard to transport. With regard to the transport position, we see that our production both agricultural production and industrial production has increased. We are also hoping to get our industrial and agricultural production to be much higher but our transport is so bad that it is not going to help our activities to increase production. At the time of the Railway Budget I said that the railways are, so far, only rehabilitating the locomotives and the wagonr. But the amount of these things which they should have is much more than rehabilitation. We must increase our transport to such an extent that they can cope with the increased production. If the Railways cannot do it, then we must depend on other transport. My personal feeling is that unless we develop other means of transport it is not possible to improve the transport position in this country. In my opinion the railways are not in a position to keep pace with the problem of transport in this country. In other countries only 15 per cent of production is moved by the railways. The balance is moved either by waterways or by roadways. We must develop our transport, to the maximum extent. We want to increase our production on the one hand and on the other we have not transport geared up to move the

[Shri Tulsidas]

increased production. These are two points on which the Planning Commission should pay particular attention and see that things are properly moved.

Only one word more; when we are discussing the Progress Report of the Plan, I would be failing in my duty if I do not speak about the progress in respect of the constituency which I represent. There is only one point which I want to bring to the notice of Government. Four hundred tube-wells were going to be sunk in that part of the country, Gujerat. A contract was given to the Tube-well Company and the history is well-known to this House. I read in the papers that 87 wells have been completed so far. If this is so, I do not know how and when these 400 tube-wells will be completed. There is actually shortage of water in this part being a famine area and if this is really the story of progress I do not know how the people there will have full and adequate water facilities.

4 P.M.

There is one more point, and it is with regard to the question of roads. The roads are practically little or none. There has been a plan to put up a main national highway from Ahmedabad to Delhi, but progress has been very slow. Before further work on a road is taken up, the portion of the road which has already been laid is washed away by rains. That is the progress with regard to the roads, and the building of roads.

One more point and I have done. It is the cost of living index. I for one feel that the cost of living index in this country is based on very old data. Unless we change this system, we will not be able to know exactly what the cost of living index in the country is. I hope that the Planning Commission will look to the question of changing the data on which the cost of living index is based at present.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव (गुड़गांव): जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, मैं सबसे पहले एम्पटी बैंचेज को मुबारकबाद देता हूं और खासतौर पर श्री नन्दा जी को जिन्होंने मेरी राय में निहायत डिवोशन टू ड्यूटी और ईमानदारी और सिंसीरिटी के साथ हमारी प्लानिंग कमीशन के साथ काम किया है। साथ ही मैं अपने सामने बैठे हुए वाइस प्रेसीडेंट प्लानिंग कमीशन श्री कृष्णाचारी साहब को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने अपने बड़प्पन के तजर्बे से हमारे देश में नेशनल एक्सटेंशन स्कीम चलायी।

सभापति महोदय: सामने बैठे हुओं का आप ज्यादा जिक्र न कीजिये सिर्फ उनको मुबारकबाद दे दीजिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: मैं मशकूर हूं कि जिस तरह से फेंट्स परदे के पीछे रह कर हमारी किस्मत का फैसला करती हैं उसी तरह श्री कृष्णाचारी जी प्लानिंग कमीशन में बैठे हुए हमारे देश की किस्मत का फैसला कर रहे हैं। मेरे पास वक्त ज्यादा नहीं है इसलिए मैं मुबारकबाद में ज्यादा वक्त जाया नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन मैं फादर आफ दी हाउस को और अपने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। जिस चीज को कि हम पहले सपना समझते थे उसको उन्होंने सच्चा करके दिखा दिया। उन्होंने इम्पीरियल बैंक को नेशनलाइज किया और रिजर्व बैंक के फोर्स को रूरल (Rural) क्रैडिट के लिए डाइवर्ट किया गो कि यह चीज बहुत देर से हुई। मगर मुझे खुशी है कि कम से कम सरकार की रूरल एरियाज की तरफ तवज्जह तो हुई। मुझे अफसोस है कि इससे पहले गवर्नमेंट को रूरल एरियाज की डिफीकल्टीज का अहसास नहीं हुआ। अगर ऐसा हुआ होता तो यह काम अभी तक हो चुका होता।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मेरी एक बात श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा जी के पास पहुंचा दी जाय। वह यह है कि खैरात्राई साहब ने अपने मरने से कुछ अर्से पहले हमसे एक वादा किया

था। हम डेपूटेशन लेकर उनके पास गये थे। मेरे साथ पंजाब के इरीगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, और मिस्टर बंसल थे। आपको मालूम है कि पंजाब में गुड़गांव का इलाका हमेशा से सिंहूला रहा है। कभी इसकी तरफ गवर्नमेंट ने तवज्जह नहीं दी। लेकिन जब हम किदवाई साहब के पास गये तो उन्होंने हमसे वादा किया कि वह गुड़गांव के वास्ते या तो दो-तीन करोड़ रुपया प्लानिंग कमीशन से दिलवायेंगे या अपने गो मोर फूड में से देंगे। इसके अलावा उन्होंने भाखरा डैम के एक हिस्से से रिवाड़ी को पानी देने का वायदा किया था और इसके लिये ५० लाख रुपया देना किया था। हमने उनसे कहा कि गुड़गांव को ट्यूब वैल्स से कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंच रहा है। तो उन्होंने कहा था कि इस साल जो पंजाब में ४७ ट्यूब वैल बनने वाले हैं उन को प्रायरिटी दी जायगी। उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के जरिये एक सर्वे भी कराने का वायदा किया था जिसको कि उनके मरने के बाद गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने टर्न डाउन कर दिया। मुझे आज पता लगा है कि उन्होंने जो वायदे किये थे उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया। कुछ दिन हुए मैं ने हाउस में उन वायदों की याद दिलायी थी और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर की तरफ से कहा गया था कि उनको पूरा किया जायगा लेकिन मैं नहीं जानता कि उनको क्यों पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है।

आचार्य कृपालानी : और वायदों का भी यही हाल होगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : कांगड़ा वैली और होशियार पुर में भी उन्होंने पानी देने का वायदा किया था। मैं हाउस से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो वायदा एक मिनिस्टर करे उसको गवर्नमेंट को पूरा करना चाहिए नहीं तो जाइंट रेसपांसिबिलिटी ही क्या है।

हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने मेरे सामने वायदा किया था कि वह बछड़ों की हाइड्स के एक्सपोर्ट को बन्द कर देंगे। मैं ने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर साहब से इसके बारे में कहा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह वायदा किया है तो उन्होंने कहा कि न मालूम कामर्स और इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर इसको मानेंगे या नहीं। जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एक बात कह दी तो फिर किसी मिनिस्टर के न मानने का क्या सवाल रह जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो एक मिनिस्टर वायदा करे उसको इस तरह से न तोड़ दिया जाया करे।

मैं ने कुछ अमेंडमेंट दिये हैं जो कि ६ या ७ हैं। उनको मैं पढ़ना नहीं चाहता। उन का जनरल मतलब यह है कि देश के अन्दर जानवरों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है और गवर्नमेंट उनकी तरफ क्रिमिनल निगलेक्ट कर रही है। इस देश के २० करोड़ म्यूट जानवरों की तरफ हमारी गवर्नमेंट का एटीट्यूड निहायत सस्त क्रूअल रहा है। और उसने कभी यह नहीं देखा कि इनका क्या हाल है। शायद गवर्नमेंट काऊ के लफ्ज से घबराती है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं कि आज इस रिपोर्ट में क्या दर्ज है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने हमारे सामने शुरू में वायदा किया था कि वह तकरीबन ४ करोड़ रुपया इस गरज के लिए रखेगी। उसने २ करोड़ ६७ लाख रुपया गावों के मवेशियों की मुख्तलिफ स्कीमों के लिए रखा और ६७ लाख गोसदनों के लिए अलहदा रखा गया था। आज जब मैं इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ता हूं तो मेरा सर शर्म से झुक जाता है कि पिछले सात सालों में गवर्नमेंट ने इस तरफ कितना कम काम किया है रिपोर्ट के ८० से ८८ पैरा तक जाहिर है। इस चीज पर हमारी सारी जराअती तरक्की निर्भर है। अगर हम इस तरफ ध्यान देते तो यह सारा काम मवेशियों की उन्नति का दस बारह साल में पूरा हो सकता था। मैं देखता हूं कि उस २ करोड़ ६७ लाख में से अबतक सिर्फ २० लाख खर्च हुआ है और गोसदनों के लिए जो ६७ लाख रखा था उसमें से ३.२१ खर्च किया गया है। मैं अदब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यही तरीका है गांवों की बहबूदी को बढ़ाने का कि

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

जानवरों पर जो २५ फीसदी सारी कॉमी आमदनी सालाना देते हैं उन पर २९४४ करोड़ में से बीस लाख ही खर्च किया जाये। अगर मैं आपको फिगर्स दूं कि इस गवर्नमेंट के राज में किस कदर गोकुशी ज्यादा हो गयी है तो आप हैरान हो जायंगे। आप देखेंगे कि इस अर्से में किस कदर खालें बाहर भेजी गयी हैं। १९४७-४८ में इस देश से ३० लाख ८९ हजार गायों की खालें बाहर भेजी गयीं, १९५३-५४ में ५४ लाख ५५ हजार १६० खालें बाहर भेजी गयीं और काफ्स की २५,७२,९२७। इस तरह से जो सन् १९४७-४८ में ३०,८९,००० थीं वह सन् १९५३-५४ में ८०,२९,०८७ हो गयीं। इसी तरह से सिर्फ तीन पोर्ट्स से ५६,२८,४५२ रुपये का बीफ बाहर भेजा गया। अब मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप बोन्स की तरफ तवज्जह कीजिये। सन् १९४९-५० में १४० लाख की बोन्स भेजी गयीं और १९५०-५१ में २२० लाख की। गर्जे कि जहां तक गांवों के मवेशियों का सवाल है कोई उन की बहतरी का काम नहीं किया गया। गवर्नमेंट के स्टेटमेंट हमको एक बात बतलाते हैं मगर हम देखते हैं कि अमल इसके बिल्कुल बरअक्स होता है। मैं नन्दा साहब को बहुत मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने हमारे फूड प्राबलम को हल किया और श्री पंजाब राव को मैं पबलिकली मुबारकबाद दे चुका हूं कि उन्होंने फूड के सवाल को और राइस के सवाल को हल किया। लेकिन क्या कोई गवर्नमेंट यह समझ सकती है कि जब तक कि कैटिल वैलफेयर का सवाल हल नहीं होगा क्या कभी गांवों की तरक्की हो सकती है। जो लोग गांवों की हालत को जानते हैं वे बतला सकते हैं कि एक जमींदार का काम बगैर बैल के एक दिन भी नहीं चल सकता। उसका हर काम बैल ही करता है। वही उसके लिए चित्तरंजन है और वही उसके लिए संदरी है जैसा कि कृष्णप्पा साहब ने एक बार इस हाउस में तस्लीम किया था। गवर्नमेंट की इस पालिसी का नतीजा क्या है? नतीजा यह है कि जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं वहां गायों की दूध देने की शक्ति कम हो रही है। गायें बच्चे कम देती हैं। सूखा पीरिअड बढ़ गया है। मार्केटिंग आफ मिल्क की रिपोर्ट के २२ पृष्ट पर साफ लिखा है कि इस देश के अन्दर गायों की दूध देने की शक्ति कम होती जा रही है। गायों का ड्राई पीरियड ज्यादा होता जा रहा है। मैं अर्ज करूं कि यह कौन सी तरक्की है जो बजाय इसको आगे ले जाने के पीछे की तरफ लिये जा रही है और पशुधन की हानि होने से हमारे देश को ऐसा नुकसान हो रहा है जिसको आप कभी भी पूरा नहीं कर सकते। मैं अदब से आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में जो यह दफा ४७ रक्खी है जिसमें लेवल आफ न्युट्रिशन बढ़ाने को कहा गया है, लोगों की हेल्थ बढ़ाने का जिक्र है, तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि लोगों की हेल्थ बढ़ाने का और कौन सा तरीका हो सकता है सिवाय इसके कि आप लोगों के लिये काफी तादाद में दूध का इन्तजाम करें। और जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं उनसे जाहिर होता है कि बजाय दूध लोगों के लिये हम ज्यादा मुहैया करें हम देख रहे हैं कि वह घटता जा रहा है। पहले प्रति आदमी दूध मिलने का औसत ६.६ औंस पड़ता था, बंटवारे के समय वह घट कर ५.२ औंस रह गया और आज दूध का औसत केवल ४.७५ औंस प्रति मनुष्य ही रह गया है और इस तरह हम देख रहे हैं कि दिन ब दिन लेवल आफ न्युट्रिशन नीचे गिरता जा रहा है और हम इस दिशा में तरक्की नहीं कर रहे हैं।

पिछली दफा मुझ से कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि अगर गवर्नमेंट को ऐसी राय मिल जाती कि वनस्पति दरअसल खराब है और मुजिर है, तो वह वनस्पति को फौरन बंद कर देती। मैं आपको डाक्टर कैहर की ओपीनियन बतलाना चाहता हूं जो कि गवर्नमेंट एक्सपर्ट हैं उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा है कि वनस्पति खराब और नुकसान देह चीज है .....

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० देशमुख): वह रिपोर्ट बनस्पति वालों ने चुरा ली।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : वह रिपोर्ट चुरायी नहीं गयी है। वह तो हाउस टाप से बोलती है। सिलवर जुबली सोविनर जो आपने बांटा है उसके अन्दर सफे ६४ पर आपके डाक्टर ऐसा कहते हैं। मैं ने चन्द दिन हुये हाउस में कहा था कि इस बनस्पति के इस्तेमाल से उन इलाकों में जहां खुराक में काफी विटामिन नहीं होते नुकसान हो रहा है वहां के लोगों की जिस्म की ग्रोथ कम होती जा रही है और देश के रहने वालों की तंदरुस्ती दिनों दिन खराब होती जा रही है और देश अधोगति को जा रहा है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि लोगों की तंदरुस्ती ठीक हो तो बगैर दूध का इन्तजाम किये यह मुमकिन नहीं है। आप किसी भी नुक्ते निगाह से देखें जब तक हमारे देश में जानवरों की पूरी तरक्की नहीं होगी उस वक्त तक नामुमकिन है कि हम लोग जिन्दा रह सकें। आप शेख महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं, मैं इन्हीं के शब्दों में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उनके नजदीक गाय की रक्षा और पालन का सवाल स्वराज्य से भी बढ़ कर था और उन्होंने कहा कि गौरक्षा और पशुपालन के बगैर दुनिया का कोई भी देश जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता। मुहम्मद साहब ने गाय के दूध को नेक्टर कहा है। महात्मा बुद्ध आदि जितने भी हमारे देश के अगुवा हुए हैं उन सब का यही मत रहा है कि गाय जैसी पवित्र चीज और दूध जैसी पवित्र चीज दूसरी नहीं है।

सरकार की १६० गोसदन देश में बनाने की स्कीम थी जिसमें कि कहते हैं कि अब तक कुल दस बनाये और पिछली दफा हमारे मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, लोग वहां पर अपने डंगर ही नहीं लाते हैं। आखिर इसकी वजह क्या है, यह भी आपने सोचा। दरअसल इन्तजाम इतना खराब है कि गोसदन नहीं हैं और असल में काऊ स्लाटर हाउस हो रहे हैं। अगर सरकार सचमुच चाहती है कि देश में गोसदन स्थापित हों और वह अपना उपयोगी काम करें तो यह काम अगर किसी नान आफिशयल बाडी को दे दें तो वह सारे गोसदन चला देगी। गवर्नमेंट तो महज बहाना बनाना चाहती है। गवर्नमेंट को गाय का काम लेते हुए डर लगता है, वह गाय के अन्दर पालिटिक्स देखती है लेकिन मैं गाय के बारे में जो कहता हूं वह सिर्फ एकोनामिक प्वाइंट को सामने रखते हुए कहता हूं, मैं गाय में पालिटिक्स नहीं देखता। कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा ४८ के अन्दर हमने ऐसा लिखा है :-

"Prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

अगर हम अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन को मानते हैं और उसमें जो एकोनामिक प्रिंसिपल्स दिये हुए हैं उनको मानते हैं तो हमें अपने पशुधन की रक्षा करनी चाहिये और गौरक्षा का माकूल इन्तजाम करना चाहिये, या गवर्नमेंट कह दे कि हम इस कांस्टीट्यूशन को नहीं मानते और उस हालत में मैं कहूंगा कि वह गवर्नमेंट भी अनकांस्टीट्यूशनल है जो अपने बनाये हुए कांस्टीट्यूशन पर न चले। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हर कोई यह जो हमारा संविधान बना है उस पर अमल करे और मैं हर एक मेम्बर से बहुत जोर से इल्तिजा करता हूं कि अगर हम ईमानदारी के साथ काम करना चाहते हैं और अगर हमारे दिल में वाकई यह खयाल है कि हमारे देश में लोगों की सेहत ठीक हो, हमारे देश में खुशहाली हो और वह तरक्की करे तो हम सब का फर्ज है कि इसको पार्टी का सवाल न बनायें और जितने मेरे अमेंडमेंट्स हैं उन सब को हाउस को मंजूर करना चाहिये और हमें गवर्नमेंट को कह देना चाहिये कि इस बारे में जो आपकी नीति है वह गलत है और खिलाफ कानून है और साथ ही यह ऐसी है जिससे

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इंश को नुकसान पहुंचेगा। मैं और भी कुछ बातों के बावत अर्ज करना चाहता था क्योंकि अखबारों में लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि मेम्बर साहबान सब बातों पर बहस नहीं करते। मैंने जितना हो सका इस इस मिनट के कलील अर्से में अर्ज कर दिया, मुझे और भी बहुत सी बातें अर्ज करनी थीं. अगर मुझे कुछ टाईम एक आध मिनट और मिलता तो उनको भी बहुत मुख्तसर में अर्ज कर देता . . . मैं ने अपने हिस्से का सारा समय १० मिनट का २० करोड़ पशुओं के लिये लगा दिया मनुष्यों के बारे में बोलने का वक्त ही नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : आपको बोलते चौदह मिनट होगये हैं, अब मेहरबानी करके रहने दीजिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अच्छा जाने दीजिए।

Shri Kelappan (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, let me thank you first because it is rarely that I get the opportunity to thank the presiding officer. Sir, the first Five Year Plan has achieved very many things. The industrial output has increased. We are on the way to self-sufficiency in the matter of food. Huge irrigation works and hydro-electric schemes have made rapid progress. It is not my purpose to be little these achievements, but I cannot help mentioning that our dependence on foreign finance and foreign technical aid is having a deliterious effect on the economic life of this country. Our economic policy is passing into the hands of foreigners. Foreign monopolists are more in evidence in this country today than under the British.

The Prime Minister, speaking about the economic policy of his Government said that his objective was a socialistic society which he defined as a casteless, classless society. The first Five Year Plan is not calculated to lead us to that goal. The Plan only accentuates the class conflicts. The Prime Minister says that his Government has taken care to improve the agricultural base of India's economy. That is true. But a land reform legislation for a more equitable distribution of land ought to have preceded the Plan. As it is, the huge irrigation and hydro-electric works will only help to widen the class differences. These have facilitated cultivation; the output will increase; at the same time, cultivation could be carried on with a lesser number of labourers. So, while many will be thrown out of employment, the farmers with large holdings will become richer, which will intensify class distinctions.

I do not propose to deal with all the aspects of the Five Year Plan. I only want to draw the attention of the House to one or two aspects of it. I do so, because I feel it may be helpful in formulating our Second Five Year Plan. I propose to consider how far the Plan has helped to solve the unemployment problem in the country, and secondly, to assess the progress so far made in promoting the health of the nation.

Sir, coming to the question of employment, it is admitted by all that unemployment in the country has very much increased. The latest report on the Five Year Plan admits that there are no comprehensive statistics for assessing the volume of unemployment in the country. I must say that no serious attempt has been made to conduct a thorough survey of the economic conditions of the different strata of society. The report relies on the data available in the Employment Exchanges. While in July 1953, according to the registers in the various Employment Exchanges, there were 4,93,000 unemployed, by July 1954, the figures had gone up to 5,89,000. Thus, there has been an increase of 20 per cent in the unemployment in the country in the course of one year. That is serious enough. But the real position is very much worse. This represents only a small section of the unemployed. Those who register in the Em-

ployment Exchanges are persons with some chance of employment in government offices, business firms or in industry. Even those who come in this category do not all of them register their names in the Exchange. There is also a bigger category of agriculturists in the villages who fall back on land for their maintenance, even though they are not wanted for cultivating the lands. Their number will be a few crores.

Our high schools throw out every year six or seven lakhs of students, 75 per cent, of whom will discontinue their studies and swell the number of unemployed. In 1951-52 62,495 students graduated from Indian universities.

Even though we have no correct figures of unemployment in the villages we can realise the immensity of the problem from figures available from a survey in U.P. The report says: 10 per cent of the people in U.P. have no lands. 85 per cent have no economic holdings. 6 villagers out of 15 are under debt. Villagers are without work for 3 months in the year. Cottage industry workers are idle for 6 months in a year.

From these figures we can realise the extent of unemployment and poverty in the country.

The Progress Report of the Five Year Plan admits that new jobs are not being created at a rate fast enough to absorb the additions to the labour force of about 15 lakhs per year that accompany the increase in population. The annual increase in population is 50 lakhs. So we have to find employment for a larger number than 15 lakhs. That is in addition to the existing unemployed.

It was a foregone conclusion that in spite of the Five Year Plan and the two thousand and odd crores of rupees we spend on it the unemployment in the country will assume alarming proportions. Let us be clear in our minds about the position.

Here are two schools of thought. One includes our Government, our industrialists, and eminent scientists. They hold that industrialisation is the way to solve the unemployment in the country. They are alarmed of the impending energy—famine that faces the world. So they are thinking of nuclear energy. They are prepared to spend crores on building reactors to make atom energy available.

There is the other school which thinks that industrialisation will lead to more and more unemployment. They say that we must use all the human energy available before we think of mechanical energy. They hold that mechanical energy ought not to be used where human energy will suffice. Mahatmaji may be said to be the founder of this school. We have among its advocates Vinobaji, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the older Congressmen. I shall quote one or two passages to substantiate what I say.

Gandhiji says about Industrialism (I would have wished to quote the whole passage but I have to race against time and I shall just quote one or two portions):

> "Industrialism as, I am afraid, going to be a curse for mankind. Exploitation of one nation by another cannot go on for all time. Industrialism depends entirely on your capacity to exploit, on foreign markets being open to you, and on the absence of competitors. It is because these factors are getting less and less every day for England that its number of unemployed is mounting up daily.
>
> The future of industrialism is dark. England has got successful competitors in America, Japan, France and Germany. It has competitors in the handful of mills in India, and as there has been an awakening in India, even so there will be an awakening in South

[Shri Kelappan]

Africa with its vastly richer resources natural, mineral and human. The mighty English look quite pigmies before the mighty races of Africa. They are noble savages after all, you will say. They are certainly noble but no savages, and in the course of a few years the Western nations may cease to find in Africa a dumping ground for their wares. And if the future of industrialism is dark for the West, would it not be darker still for India?"

Dr. Rajendra Prasad enters his mild protest against the industrial policy of the Government. In his inaugural address at the Conference of the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board he says.....

Mr. Chairman: The President's name should not be brought in.

Shri Kelappan: Sir, it is from an Inaugural Address he delivered.

Mr. Chairman: His name is not to be mentioned.

Shri Kelappan: Of course it is quite relevant. This is what he said:

"It is evident that in a country like India where 80 per cent of the people live upon agriculture and allied callings, the only result of excessive industrialisation will be more production by fewer men, which instead of solving the problem of unemployment will render it more complicated. Its proof lies in the fact that although our country has advanced sufficiently on the road to industrialisation, the incidence of unemployment instead of coming down appears to have gone up."

It is a matter that has been argued over and over again. I shall not be able to convince the Industries Minister or the industrialists who want to use power to step up production in the country to the level of America and Great Britain, that they are following a wrong policy which will result in more and more unemployment. The reason is simple. Whatever be the target we aim at.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has consulted his notes much too frequently. He should conclude now.

Shri Kelappan: One has to commit to writing whatever one has to say and read as fast as one can when one can only get ten or five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Now his time is up.

Shri Kelappan: Whatever be the target we aim at, in the production of food, clothing, soap or any other consumption goods, if we use only manual labour, more hands are required than if we use mechanical power. Of course I make an exception in the case of those essential industries which cannot be run without mechanical power. In the steel plants, heavy chemicals and fertilisers etc. no one will object to the use of mechanical power when it is necessary.

The Khadi and Village Industries Conference at Poona also adopted a resolution. This is what they say: "We resolve to base our programme for the solution of India's economic and social problems on the need to protect, strengthen and develop the self-employment sector;

And, secondly, to recommend to the Government to accept economic development through self-employment as an integral part of their policy and to make it the basis of their Second Five Year Plan."

That means that they expect the Government to encourage those cottage industries where nobody is an employee and nobody is an employer.

I wanted to say something about the health problem also. But I have no time. There also we have miserably failed to look to the health of the nation. As there is no time I shall conclude.

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. N. Shah: It will be a maiden speech. He has not spoken so far.

श्री आर० एन० शाह (छिंदवाड़ा) : सभापति जी, आप ने प्रथम बार मुझे यहां बोलने का मौका दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का आभारी हूं।

पंच वर्षीय योजना की प्रगति के ऊपर विचार करते हुए कल हमारे योजना मंत्री ने कहा कि हम कृषि उत्पादन में जो हमारे अंक थे उन के आगे बढ़ गये हैं। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि उस के बारे में हम योजना कमिशन को और अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद दे सकते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि हम अनाज और सिलहन के उत्पादन में अपने लक्ष्यों से बहुत आगे हैं। परन्तु इस के साथ जैसा कल कई सदस्यों ने कहा कि एक खतरा भी हमारे सामने है। अनाज का उत्पादन जरूर बढ़ा है लेकिन उस की कीमतें दिनों दिन गिरती जा रही हैं। यदि हम ने उस की तरफ दुर्लक्ष्य किया तो यह हमारे उत्पादन में बाधक बनेगा क्योंकि आज किसानों की स्थिति यह है कि जो अन्न उत्पादन में आज उन का खर्च होता है वह भी, आज की कीमतों को देखते हुए, निकलना मुश्किल है।

दूसरी समस्या आज हमारे सामने बेकारी की है। परन्तु देहातों के अन्दर की हालत इस के विपरीत है। किसानों को मजदूर नहीं मिलते हैं। इस का कारण यह है कि किसान आज उन को उचित मजदूरी नहीं दे सकते हैं। इसी लिये आज मजदूरों में गांवों में रहने की तरफ कोई मोह नहीं है और वह गांव छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भागे जा रहे हैं।

नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि किसान को अपनी खेती करने में बहुत खर्चा करना पड़ता है और जब वह अपना माल बेचता है तो उसको उतनी भी कीमत नहीं मिलती जितना कि उसका खर्चा हुआ है। इस लिए हमें डर है कि अगर यही हालत रही तो आगे चल कर किसान केवल अपने काम लायक उत्पादन करेगा और उससे ज्यादा नहीं करेगा क्योंकि यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि अगर किसी को अपना उत्पादन व्यय भी पूरा नहीं मिलेगा तो वह उस धन्धे को नहीं करेगा। इस सवाल पर हमको बहुत जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज किसानों की हालत बुरी होती चली जा रही है। मुझे खुशी है कि इम्पीरियल बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो रहा है। इसके साथ ही मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों को आसानी से कर्ज मिलने की भी व्यवस्था की जाय तभी इससे लाभ होगा। आज किसान को कर्ज लेने के लिए बहुत तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है और ब्याज के मारे उसकी कमर टूटी जा रही है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इसके लिए सरकार की ओर से प्रबन्ध किया जायेगा।

देहातों में अभी भी बेकारी है क्योंकि किसान के पास पूरे साल भर के लिए काम नहीं है। मजदूरों को भी इसी वजह से पूरे समय के लिए काम नहीं मिलता। यह भी एक कारण है कि मजदूर शहरों को आ रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार इन लोगों को कोई ऐसा गृामोद्योग दे कि जिससे इनको ९२ महीने गांवों में काम मिल सके। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो गांव उजड़ते चले जायेंगे। हम कहते हैं कि हमारा देश गांवों में बसता है और हमारा लक्ष्य गांवों की उन्नति करना है। मगर हम देखते हैं - कि हो इसके विपरीत रहा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों का अधिकतर ध्यान शहरों की तरफ है। वहां अधिकतर सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं। गांवों में न पढ़ाई का कोई इन्तिजाम है, न वहां के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए कोई इन्तिजाम है, न कोई दवाखाना है और न कोई इन्तिजाम है। इसलिए अब हमारा सबसे अधिक ध्यान उस तरफ होना चाहिए।

जहां तक रिवर वैली स्कीम्स का सवाल है मैं कह सकता हूं कि उनका काम बहुत अच्छा हो रहा है और वह तारीफ लायक है।

[श्री आर० एन० शाह]

इस काम के लिए हमें अपने इंजीनियरों की तारीफ करनी चाहिए । मैं ने भास्खरा बंगल के काम को जाकर देखा है । तो जहां तक बड़ी नदी घाटी योजनाओं का सवाल है मुझे उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना है । वह अच्छी तरह से चल रही हैं । लेकिन जहां तक नेशनल सरविस एक्सटेंशन स्कीम का सवाल है, मुझे कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि उनके बारे में जो चित्र हमारे सामने रखा जाता है वह गलत रखा जाता है । जहां तक मेरे अपने क्षेत्र का सवाल है मैं कह सकता हूं कि जैसा वहां के लोगों में इस काम के प्रति उत्साह था उसके अनुसार काम नहीं हो रहा है । इसका कारण यह है कि जो हमारे अधिकारी लोग वहां गये हुए हैं वे पुराने ढर्रे के हैं । वह जनता के बीच में जाकर काम नहीं करना चाहते वे साहिबी ढंग से काम करते हैं । आप सारे देश में इस स्कीम का जाल बिछाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान दें । कहा जाता कि वहां काम बहुत हो रहा है । लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि जो तस्वीर यहां हमारे सामने रखी जाती है वह गलत रखी जाती है । मैं यह कहने को तैयार हूं कि इस काम की जो पिक्चर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री के सामने रखी जाती है वह सही नहीं रखी जाती हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि हम देखें कि हमारा काम ठीक से चलता है या नहीं ।

हमारे कई भाईओं ने जो कि सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता हैं कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार दिनों दिन बढ़ता जाता है । उसके ऊपर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । अधिकारी वर्ग की जो पुरानी मेंटेलिटी है उसमें कोई परिवर्तन नहीं पड़ा है । वह आज भी अपने को जनता का मालिक समझे हुए हैं, अपने को जनता का सेवक नहीं समझते ।

कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जो जिलों की डेवेलपमेंट काउंसिल्स हैं उनके चेयरमैन डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट न हों बल्कि नानआफिशियल्स हों । यह चीज बहुत जरूरी है । हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बात को हंस कर उड़ा दिया कि यह गलत चीज है । इन अधिकारियों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । जब ये लोग कमेटी की बैठक बुलाते हैं तो संसद सदस्यों को बहुत देर से सूचना देते हैं ताकि वे वहां पहुंच न पावें । ये लोग नहीं चाहते कि संसद सदस्य इन कमेटियों में भाग लें । इनका सदस्यों के प्रति ऐसा बरताव होता है कि जो स्वाभिमानी हैं वे जाना नहीं चाहते । यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आप नानआफिशियल्स को चेयरमैन बनाइये । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करना चाहते तो इन एडवाइजरी काउंसिल्स की वहां रखने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । आज सरकारी अधिकारियों पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिस अनाप शनाप खर्च हो रहा है । हमारे क्षेत्र में डेवेलपमेंट की स्कीम है । ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट आफिस की ओर से एक सरकारी आदमी सिलाई का काम सिखाता है । अक्सर यह होता है कि जब गांव की स्त्रियां काम सीखने जाती हैं तो कह दिया जाता है कि अभी आफिसर साहब की स्त्री नहीं है इसलिए आज काम नहीं होगा । इस तरह से काम हमारे यहां चल रहा है ।

दूसरे आपके विभागों में आपस में कोई सहयोग नहीं है । मेरे क्षेत्र में एक गांव है खेड़ी कलां । वहां पर २ अक्टूबर १९५२ को एक विकास केन्द्र खोला गया । वहां ग्रामीणों ने उत्साह के साथ स्कूल की इमारत बनायी । उस गांव तक सड़क नहीं थी, तो उन्होंने एक मील की सड़क भी बनायी । लेकिन आगे एक रेलवे क्रासिंग पड़ता था इसलिए सड़क आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी । इसके लिए मैं ने रेलवे मंत्री जी से भी कहा और उन्होंने मुझे आश्वासन भी दिया कि हम यह काम करवा देंगे लेकिन उस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ और यह सड़क आगे नहीं चल पायी । नतीजा

यह हुआ कि ग्रामीणों का उत्साह ठंडा पड़ गया। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको अपने विभागों में सहयोग बढ़ाना चाहिए।

हम पंचवर्षीय योजना की प्रगति को संतोषजनक नहीं कह सकते। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसमें अधिक दिलचस्पी ले। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जो बातें मैं ने कही हैं उन पर ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): The Plan is so big and the Progress Report for 1953-54 is so comprehensive.....

Shri N. M. Lingam: On a point of information, is the debate going on till 6 o'clock?

Mr. Chairman: The usual time is 5 o'clock; it will be adjourned at 5. There are a large number of speakers.....

Shri N. M. Lingam: I have to submit that nobody from Madras has spoken. They should be given an opportunity.

Shri Kanavade Patil (Ahmednagar North): None from Bombay.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen): None from Bhopal.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Saran East): None from North Bihar.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member Shri Ramachandra Reddi is from Madras. (*An Hon. Member*: No.) I am not responsible for this state of affairs that nobody from Madras or any other part of India has spoken. I shall try to see that all the persons who have given their names are called. The complaint that certain States are unrepresented is always bound to remain. I do not know how far it is correct to say that none from Madras has spoken. I am in the hands of the House. No request has been made by the Government or any person that the debate may not be adjourned at 5. I do not know what the programme of the Government is. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is not here. I do not know what he proposes to do.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair.*]

Shri Kanavade Patil: We may continue up to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: Supposing it is not adourned at 5 o'clock, then the hon. Mnister will take some time. So far as non-official Members are concerned, it is likely they will not get any time. If the Government and the House are agreed, I have no objection. I can sit up to 8 or 9, I have no objection, and I am anxious that as many Members as possible should be given an opportunity to speak. But it is not myself that is responsible for all this. If the House agrees and the Government agrees, I have no objection.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We did not want to blame anybody, but we wanted to bring to your notice that one State had been unrepresented.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Not only one State but several States.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, eight hours were given to this subject, and even if we stay up to 5 o'clock, yet I think it will be short by one hour and 13 minutues. So far as I am concerned, I am not anxious to adjourn at 5 o'clock, but depends upon the House and the Government.

Shri Kanavade Patil: It is an important subject.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Gauhati): Every State should be given a chance to speak.

Mr. Chairman: So far as the proportionate representation of the States is concerned, that is not any concern, but at the same time, I am anxious that as many Members as possible of all the States may be able to take part. I have no objection to sit beyond 5 o'clock. We can go on till 6 or 6.30, but it depends upon the House. Supposing after 15 or 20 minutes we find there is no quorum So, I am prepared to sit, but it is the business of the Government to see

[Mr. Chairman]

that the quorum is there. The Chair has no objection to sit for longer hours, and we can sit up to 6 o'clock or even later. I have no objection. I am in the hands of the House. If the House is so desirous, we can certainly sit.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The House is willing to sit longer.

Shri Kanavade Patil: And I would request the hon. Minister to oblige us with quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Then, May I enquire from the hon. Minister how long he will take in replying? It is not in my power to prolong the debate longer than 8 hours. Eight hours were fixed, and if we take time tomorrow, what will happen to the Scheduled Caste Commissioner's Report?

Dr. Suresh Chandra: If the House desires to continue the discussion even tomorrow, the Minister may reply tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: Then, what will happen to the Schedule Caste Commissioner's Report? After all, I am equally anxious that that Report may also be taken into consideration. I am not going to prolong this beyond the time allotted, because that would mean that that Report which was not discussed even the last time will not be given sufficient time. I am anxious that full time should be given to it. Even now, it will be actually a discussion for 2½ hours only, whereas we proposed to give five hours to it. I will only request the hon. Minister to reply, if he is agreeable to that. If he is not agreeable, if he feels he should speak tomorrow, then it would be different.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I am entirely in your hands and in the hands of the House in this matter.

Mr. Chairman: How long will the hon. Minister take?

Shri Nanda: About 35 to 40 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Then we can go on up to 6 o'clock, and the hon. Minister may be called upon to speak at 5.20.

Shri Kanavade Patil: He should reply tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: I am quite agreeable to postpone it to even tomorrow, but then what will happen to the Report of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner? All the hon. Members belonging to the depressed classes will complain that sufficient time has not been given, and it is in the interests of the whole country that that report should be discussed here for at least 2½ hours. Even now, the time given to it is short.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): May I make a submission? However long it may be, this debate must be finished today, because that debate will not have sufficient time, and we have already cut down the time for it.

Mr. Chairman: I am of the same mind. I do not want that any time may be taken away from the discussion of that report.

Shri Velayudhan: From the time allotted for discussion of the Scheduled Caste Commissioner's Report, nothing should be reduced. No reduction should be made.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved Sch. Castes): In any case, this debate should not be continued tomorrow, because originally only six hours were allotted for this report. Now, after all, we find that tomorrow also not a single minute more than 2½ hours can be allotted for the Scheduled Caste Commissioner's Report. If out of that also, something is taken away by the hon. Minister's reply, then it is better not to discuss that report in this session, rather do it in the next session. It is useless to discuss it for 1½ hours. There are so many states that would like to take part.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. So far as the Business Advisory Committee's orders are concerned, sufficient amount of time was allotted for that purpose, and now on account of this Delimitation Commission (Amendment) Bill, some time has been taken away, but I understand there has been agreement that the Report will be considered for 2½ hours tomorrow. I do not want to take away a single minute from the time apportioned for the discussion of that Report. I am therefore anxious that up to whatever time the House may sit, the whole thing may be finished today.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): Why not drop tomorrow's Question Hour?

Mr. Chairman: I find usually when a proposal like this is made, the sense of the House is not for it. The House is generally not agreeable. Those persons who have given notice of questions are very anxious that this Question Hour may not be dispensed with.

Shri Gidwani: I am also one of them.

Mr. Chairman: If the House is agreeable, I have no objection to that. Then we can do like this. If the House is agreeable, we will continue this debate up to 6 o'clock, and tomorrow the hon. Minister may reply. Question Hour may be dispensed with. Is the House agreeable to this?

Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Mr. Chairman: May I take it that the House is agreeable?

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): There are a number of important Short Notice Questions for tomorrow.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): There are two important questions.

Mr. Chairman: If the Question Hour is dispensed with, then Short Notice Questions will also go away, because I do not know how much time they will take. How many questions are there?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Only two Short Notice Questions.

Mr. Chairman: After all, the hon. Minister wants only 40 minutes. These two Questions may be taken.

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): What about the other questions?

Mr. Chairman: So far as the other questions are concerned, I feel that the concensus of the House is that the Question Hour may be dispensed with tomorrow. I am not doing it out of my own will. But I understand the concensus of the House is it will be dispensed with. Therefore, now we will proceed up till 6 o'clock so far as the consideration of this motion is concerned. Hon. Minister will be called upon to reply tomorrow. The two Short Notice Questions will also be taken up, and the other questions will not be asked.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What are those two questions?

Mr. Chairman: There are two or three Short Notice Questions. They will be allowed to be asked.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I was mentioning that the Plan is so big and the Progress Report is so comprehensive that it is not possible to touch even the fringe of the problems that have been placed before us by this Progress Report. More than that, the time-limit scares us away so much.

Mr. Chairman: I may point out one thing, that by this arrangement, if the House is agreeable, we are really increasing one hour more so far as the allotment to this particular motion is concerned. But, if that is the concensus of the House, I think the House is entitled even to change the programme at its sweet will. Since we have agreed to it, we propose to stick to it.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: The ringing of your bell scares us more than the threat of placing ceilings on progressive land holdings. I will not be

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

able to cover several aspects of this Progress Report, and I will limit myself to a few points.

In the Plan it is provided that special attention should be paid for the development of the mica mining industry so that our exports might be maintained and our dollar-earning capacity might be preserved. It is noticed by the statistics that there has been a drop in our exports of mica ever since 1951-52. In 1950-51, our exports came to about Rs. 10 crores. In 1951-52 it increased to Rs. 13 crores. In 1952-53 it decreased to Rs. 9 crores and in 1953-54 it came down to Rs. 8 crores. And in 1954, from April to August, the most active months of the year, we see that the exports amount only to Rs. 2:60 crores. That shows there is a steady decline in our exports, and the matter has been taken note of in the Progress Report also, that has been supplied to us. One out of the two of our major minerals is thus suffering from the slump, and no attempt has been made by Government to see that our exports are maintained and our markets are stabilised in other countries. It is a pity that though the matter has been brought to the notice of Government from time to time, the attention paid to it has not been satisfactory.

Along with this, there is the question of labour unemployment. Since a number of mines have been closed, and a number of processing factories also have been closed, there has been an increase in the unemployment of both educated and uneducated, and the skilled.

It is also noticed that there are some attempts made in other countries for the preparation of synthetic mica and as such, there is a further possibility of our mica trade going down. It is said that in America, a pilot plant has been established for the manufacture of what is called Micalex. When these things are going on there, the attention paid to our industry here by Government does not seem to be satisfactory and encouraging at all.

One of the suggestions that can be made in this regard to stabilise our mica markets elsewhere, is that some sort of agreement might be entered into—or forced upon—with the countries that import our mica, that the cost of mica that is taken over by them will have to be equated to the cost of the material and machinery that is imported from those countries into India. If this suggestion is agreeable, it is up to Government to move in that direction.

For the last two years, I have been suggesting to Government that something should be done to see that the labour that is being thrown out from the mica sector should be provided for. Unfortunately, serious attempts do not seem to have been made in this regard. As far as Andhra is concerned, I am told in reply to a question that has been answered today that a committee was appointed for the purpose, and that committee said that there is no demand for employment from the thrown out mica labour. It is a misfortune that Government do not see things aright. It cannot be thought that every man that has been thrown out of employment would come to Government and say, I am unemployed, therefore provide me with a job. I am quite conscious of the fact that several labour unions as well as associations dealing with mica mining and manufacture have reported to Government about the unhappy plight to which the labour in the mica industry is being reduced to. If there is a possibility of looking into the matter quickly and speedily, it will save not only our dollars but also our labour from unemployment.

Mention has been made on the floor of this House yesterday and today about the fall in the price of agricultural produce. We have been asked to produce more, and when more is produced, there is the prospect of the produce not being sold.

A good deal of price support is necessary. Besides, an en-

couragement to export our agricultural produce is also absolutely necessary. It has been noticed that the prices of rice, tobacco, groundnut, groundnut oil and jaggery, which are products of agricultural produce, are going down and something must be done to see that these prices are stabilised by either giving them price support or by exporting them more freely than it is now being done.

In this context, it is necessary to remember how dangerous it will be to think of nationalisation of land, and how dangerous it will be to think of the reduction of landed proprietorship by way of placing ceilings over land ownings. It requires a good deal of thought and a good deal of commonsense, and Government cannot treat these things in a lighthearted manner. It behoves them to see that these matters are properly considered, and greater attention is paid to the results of such a policy in the agricultural economy. Since I would have more opportunities to speak on this aspect, when the Bill to amend the Constitution comes up, I would not pursue the matter just at present.

I have got a word to say about the community projects and the extension schemes. I am afraid that though the Government at the Centre are anxious to do several things to improve the standards of these areas, still the amount of enthusiasm that ought to be created there is not being created. We in the old composite State of Madras have tried what is called *firka* development for the last ten or fifteen years. Till now, the standards of living in those particular areas where the *firka* development has been taken up has not improved at all. The reason is that there is not enough propaganda, and there is not enough incentive given to the people living in those areas to understand things properly. Mere printing of these reports on art paper and distributing them to the Members of Parliament would not suffice. A good deal of enthusiasm has to be created, and I am confident that if that enthusiasm is created, it will be possible for these community projects and extension schemes being improved considerably. In this connection, I would suggest or urge upon all the political parties in the country, to whatever section they might belong, that they should show a combined effort to infuse that amount of enthusiasm that is required to see that the people take to these community projects and extension schemes; and if that is done, it will not be difficult in due course of time to tackle these problems more sucessfully. As it is there is a greater attempt to preach revolt against the existing Government or the existing administration rather than to assist the workers there in doing their legitimate work.

In these community projects, I find that red tape which has been all along impeding our progress is still continuing. It is up to Government as well as the district administration to see that this red tape is cut down as much as possible, and that greater incentive is given in these particular areas.

5 P.M.

Shri Bimlaprosad Chaliha (Sibsagar—North-Lakhimpur): In spite of all these criticisms against the Five Year Plan and its implementation, I remain quite convinced that the First Five Year Plan which we have taken up in hand is the best Plan India could take up under the circumstances.

Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: The question is its implementation.

Shri Bimlaprosad Chaliha: It is indeed very wise to make an assessment about the progress of the implementation of the Plan. What I have liked more is the frank admission where the Plan has been going slow or is behind schedule. This shows that the Government are conscious about their shortcomings and they are determined to work hard to make the Plan a success.

Some friends in the Opposition do not want to give any credit to the

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Government for their achievements. But they want to put all the blame on the Government. We do not mind it. All that we want is the progress of India, development of India and the good of the people of India, and nothing else. What is bad for the country is a feeling of frustration which, unfortunately, is noticed in some of the hon. Members in the Opposition. I am sure that such a feeling of frustration is confined to a very limited number of people who, for their lack of contribution to the implementation of the Plan, are feeling so. I am certain that the country as a whole is feeling more and more confident about its future. They see before their own eyes how the country is fairly rapidly moving from scarcity conditions to self-sufficiency and perhaps towards plenty. There has been enough discussion about the public and private sector. The Prime Minister rightly said that the greatest private sector in this country is the peasantry. If we want to depend on the private sector for the development of the country, we have to bank on their efforts, their enthusiasm and their determination to build the country. There is often a complaint about the lack of enough enthusiasm in our people as compared to that of people in some other countries of the world. If it is so, it becomes our duty to go into the matter and find out the causes for this lack of enthusiasm. My own reading is that if enthusiasm is lacking, it is because of the fact that we have so far not assured the people or placed before the country a scheme to show that the wealth in the country and the wealth that is going to be produced in the country are going to be shared equally by all as far as practicable. Until such a plan is placed before the people, there is no wonder that there will be some amount of lack of enthusiasm, and enthusiasm may not be seen in the degree that we desire. The contention that equal distribution of the wealth we have now will mean distribution of poverty, is not wholly acceptable to me, at any rate, now. My contention is that the enthusiasm that will be generated in the bulk of the population in India by assuring economic equality will lead the country to much more and greater production of wealth to raise the country from poverty to prosperity. The necessity of equal distribution of wealth to build a happy society is a recognised fact. Our Constitution also recognises this. The great Congress organisation has been repeatedly emphasising it. In 1929, the All India Congress Committee declared:

> "In the opinion of this Committee, the great poverty and misery of the Indian people are due not only to foreign exploitation in India, but also to the economic structure of society which the alien rulers support so that their exploitation may continue. In order, therefore, to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate the conditions of the Indian masses, it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove gross inequality".

Again, in the year 1947, the All India Congress Committee appointed a committee to draw up an economic programme. The committee, besides many other things, have stated as follows:

> "To establish a just social order and to raise the standard of living of the people, it is necessary to bring about distribution of the existing income and wealth and prevent the growth of disparities in respect of the progress of industrialisation of the country. In the process of eliminating disparities, prime consideration should be given to the income groups farthest removed from the national minimum. A ceiling on income should be fixed which should not exceed 40 times the national minimum needed for the primary needs of food,

clothing etc. The upper limit should be brought down successively to as much as 20 times the national minimum".

The Delhi Congress Resolution of 1951 says as follows:—

"The whole system of production and distribution has to be reorganised with the deliberate object of achieving the ends of social justice. The existing disparities in respect of material well-being between the rural and the urban workers, the backward and more advanced regions and communities under different economic layers of the population must be progressively narrowed down and a ceiling should be fixed for higher income. Taxation and fiscal policies should be examined from this point of view".

Again, the Congress Working Committee while welcoming the Estate Duty Act in May 1953 stated as follows:—

"The Committee welcome the Estate Duty Bill and are of opinion that taxation policy should have for its basic aim—the reduction of economic inequality".

In spite of all these declarations, Sir, I feel that we are going slow in the matter. The only direct attack that we have made so far on this economic problem is, I suppose, by the Estate Duty Act. While this Act is sure to bring some revenue to the Government, with the arrangements for estate duty insurance etc., I have grave doubts how far it will succeed in bringing about economic equality I attach great importance to this problem of economic disparity not only to sole the social and economic problems but for administrative reasons also. The Madras and Calcutta police strikes should be our eye-openers. My submission, therefore, is that in the manner in which we have been drawing up plans for industries, agriculture etc., we should have a clear-cut and definite plan for removing economic inequalities within a definite time.

The other point which I want to emphasise is the necessity of regional development. You will pardon me if I say that no attention worth the name has been given for the development of the north eastern region of India comprising the States of Manipur, Tripura and Assam. When I say so, I claim that I represent the views of all the people of this region. The Government have linked this region with the rest of India by a frail and bad railway system that remains closed for almost half the year. The people of this region have to pay high prices for everything, because they have to depend for a long period in a year on supplies by air. I do not know how long this is going to continue, and what is there in the lot of the population of this region. Appeals and representations have not so far produced any result. With such a railway system, I was simply amused when I read the memorandum circulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. It says:

"In Assam, noteworthy progress has been made in the silk-rearing, tea and plywood industries. A paper mill, a sugar mill and a jute mill will shortly be estabished in the State".

I am really sorry that a Government publication should come out with statements which are likely to create a wrong impression. In contradiction to the above statement on page 207 of the Five Year Plan Progress Report, it is written as follows:

"No progress has been made on the implementation of schemes for new plywood factories in Assam and the Andamans".

Whatever the Government of India may say, we know and we have no doubt that this region is never going to be industrially developed unless the present useless railway system connecting this region with the rest of India is improved and the State takes

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the initiative to develop industry. I would seriously urge upon the Government to give its best consideration for the development of the North Eastern Region.

Shri Kanavade Patil: Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity. We have heard the speeches of the Planning Minister and the Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister, regarding the progress and achievement of the Five Year Plan, in general. I would very humbly submit that I generally appreciate the progress that has been made in the execution of our Five Year Plan during the last three or four years. I can say from the speeches and the draft of our Five Year Plan that the aim of the Plan is to establish a casteless and classless society—a so-called socialistic society in this country.

Shri Gidwani: Why do you call it so-called?

Shri Kanavade Patil: Because it is not exactly socialistic. But, we are approaching to it. I can say, looking to the facts and figures that have been given by the hon. Minister for Planning that we have progressed very satisfactorily towards that end. I will not, of course, go into the details of all these but I would certainly say with confidence that we have made definite progress. On the food front especially, India has made definitely distinct progress. So far as the progress of the public sector is concerned, we have not reached the targets in scheduled time, though I can say that schemes like the Community Projects and the National Extension Service Blocks have taken definite and distinct shape. I have actually seen the working of these projects in various districts in the Bombay State, especially in Maharashtra. Though we have not got sufficient finance, looking to the enthusiasm of the people who very heartily co-operate in the execution of this Plan, we have certainly made definite progress in this field.

So far as the development of power, water-supply and roads are concerned, we have travelled some way though, as yet, we have not reached the targets that have been laid down in the first Five Year Plan. It is impossible for me to take a complete review of the achievements and attainments of the Plan. To assess what we have achieved definitely is a difficult task. However, I make some reference to river projects.

So far, we have known that most of the river projects that have been included are on the point of completion. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, I have to submit before this House that Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur and some other eastern parts of Poona and Satara district are all in the famine tract. Protective measures of a permanent nature should have been taken before this time. Therefore the Kukri river project, the Mula river project, the Adhala river project and the Bandhardan-*cum*-Runda Hydro-electric project, all these should be given priority in executing the Plan, so far as the famine area is concerned. The Government of Bombay have recently recommended these projects to the Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry and I request this House to take this point into consideration, that these big projects in the famine area should be executed first. From the results of the famine of 1952, I have got some figures. We have lost to the extent of ten to twelve crores in one district alone, by way of destruction of crops etc. This reference is to Ahmednagar District. Therefore, I very humbly submit to the Planning Commission and the Planning Ministry that in the matter of executing these plans they should look to those places for first priority where we have got recurring famine conditions. Runda-*cum*-Bandhardan Hydro-electric project plan has been submitted by the Bombay Government as far as my information goes. I humbly submit that electricity should be made available to the rural population of my district.

There are co-operative sugar factories which are about 8 in that district and some 5 more co-operative

sugar factories are going to be opened. I thank the Government for this step because it will be helping the agricultural economy to be sound and I really appreciate and thank the Government for encouraging steps of this nature.

I have also to say a few words about the prices. In Bombay State we have succeeded in making much progress regarding the Plan and I would like to say a few words more. In the fields of economic life the Plan has shown a marked degree of progress. Many minor irrigation works such as percolating tanks and some other ordinary tanks in rural areas have been constructed. Therefore, I can say that there is distinct progress in the field of minor irrigation also.

So far as cultivation is concerned, there is mechanised cultivation with the help of tractors in some areas and we have got bunding also. There are several things which I can place before the House from which I can say that Planning has been successful to a great extent. The facts mentioned in the speech of the hon. Minister for Planning yesterday proved that we have succeeded to a certain extent. We have also a marked improvement in the co-operative movement in the Bombay State. I believe Bombay State is marching with the Five Year Plan towards progress. Without any hesitation in my mind I can say that we have been successful to a great extent so far as Bombay is concerned.

Now regarding tractor organisation. Of course, this country has not got sufficient steel for manufacturing them. Lenin in his first Five Year Plan—if I am right in remembering—had aimed to have 10,000 tractors. At present, Soviet Russia, I am told, have got 9,52,000 tractors or 9,65,000, and lakhs of crop harvesting machines. In the same way, if we want our agriculture to be efficient and more productive, we must have more mechanical agricultural implements for the purpose of making this Plan successful.

Then, I would like to come to the question of prices. I would like to say a few words about our Government's efforts. Recently, the price of agricultural products has gone down suddenly. The present price of sugarcane is Rs. 1-7 per md. and the selling price of sugar is Rs. 27 per md. No doubt, the Government's declared objective is to give relief to the consumers by reducing the cane prices. But the object has not been fulfilled although the Government reduced the price of sugarcane and the price of sugar from Rs. 30 to Rs. 27. The prevailing market price of sugar is much higher than Rs. 27 even today. It is the argument of the sugarcane growers that as a result of 20 per cent. reduction in cane prices the agriculturists have suffered a loss during the last two years to the extent of Rs. 20 crores. Rural economy is the foundation of all national economy and if it is shaken there is likelihood of the whole national economy being shaken and disturbed. Due to this policy, there is a fall in the total acreage of sugar plantations. Therefore, I request the Government to revise this sugar policy in the interests of the agriculturists.

There are also questions regarding the prices of other agricultural commodities, but I shall leave them out, because I have no time.

We have been talking about private sector and public sector. Let our Government take a particular, definite decision as to whether we stand by the interests of the common man in the country, whether we stand by the interests of the whole community, or whether we stand to give more encouragement to the private sector which will be exploiting the interests of the masses in the country.

Thus, there are eight sugar factories in my district. One man alone controls 20,000 acres of land. The Bhandardara Irrigation dam is the main source of irrigation in my district—Ahmednagar District. More than 50 per cent. of the water from the dam has been exhausted by fac-

[Shri Kanavade Patil]

tory-owners, and the remaining small agriculturists do not get anything substantially from this irrigation project. I beg to submit, and I want to bring to the notice of the Government, that we must be very definite about our policies. The time has come when there must be some checks put on the private sector. We must not allow it in such a way that it will exploit the poor agriculturists and the poor men in the country. With these words, I close.

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : सभापति महोदय, इस योजना आयोग की प्रगति के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। मैं उस के सैद्धान्तिक आधार में नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि यद्यपि हमारे यहां एक नक्शा बना और योजना बनाई गई और उस योजना की तरफ जाने की हम ने कोशिश की, लेकिन यह जो बार बार हमारी तरफ से, गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से, हाउस में और हाउस के बाहर जगह जगह के प्लेटफार्मों के ऊपर, कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी प्रगति ऐसी हो गई है कि उस की तुलना दूसरे मुल्कों की तरक्कियों से की जा सकती है मैं समझता हूं कि जो इस प्रकार का कथन हमारे वजीर और दूसरे नुमाइन्दे करते हैं उस से लोगों के दिलों में एक प्रकार की कम्प्लेसेन्सी पैदा हो रही है और मैं यह समझता हूं कि जनता का एक नुमाइन्दा होने की हैसियत से मेरा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि मैं इस बात को इस सदन के सामने पेश करूं कि यह एक बहुत गलत बात है। हम अपने योजना आयोग की प्रगति की तुलना न सिर्फ एशिया के मुल्कों से करते हैं बल्कि योरप के मुल्कों की तरफ भी कई लोग चले जाते हैं। यह बहुत गलत बात है। मुझे योरप के बहुत से मुल्कों में जाने का मौका मिला है और न सिर्फ मुझे इस का मौका मिला है बल्कि मैं ने उन की योजनाओं का अध्ययन करने की भी कोशिश की है। मैं ने उन की बहुत सी इन्डस्ट्रीज को जा कर देखा है और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि इस विषय में हमने काफी प्रगति की है लेकिन इन पांच छः सालों में जब से हमने योजना बनाई है यदि सचमुच जैसा हम कहते हैं कि यह एक प्रजातंत्र राज्य है और जनता की आवाज से काम हो रहा है, जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त कर के उन के अन्दर इस योजना के लिये उत्साह पैदा करते तो मैं समझता हूं कि आज हम दामोदर वैली योजना जैसा एक बांध नहीं, सैकड़ों ऐसे बांध बांध देते, और इरिगेशन की ऐसी हजारों योजनायें तैयार कर देते और आज जिन सिंचाई की कठिनाइयों के बारे में मेरे से भूतपूर्व सदस्य ने कहा है वह कठिनाइयां इन स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज में न पैदा होतीं। मैं इस बात को गम्भीरता पूर्वक कह रहा हूं क्योंकि मैं उस कान्स्टिट्एन्सी की नुमाइन्दगी करता हूं जो कि एक स्कैअर्सिटी एरिया है और जिस कान्स्टिट्एन्सी के बारे में एक क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेन्स हुई है। सभापति जी, जब आप ने भाषण दिया तब आप ने कहा था :

> "If cow is protected the State is protected ; and if cow is not protected the Government is unconstitutional" :

मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज में जो पाकेट्स हैं वह आग के शोले हैं, वह राजनैतिक आग के भी शोले हैं और आर्थिक आग के भी शोले हैं। जो हमारे वजीर यहां बैठे हैं वह इस बात को सुन लें। यहां पर दो उपवजीर बैठे हैं। हमारे वजीर यहां नहीं हैं, इस का मुझे अफसोस है, मैं चाहता था कि और भी वजीर यहां होते, वह भी सुन लें। मैं हंसी में नहीं कह रहा हूं, गम्भीरतापूर्वक कह रहा हूं कि वह इस को सुन लें कि अगर उन स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज की तरफ जहां से कि मैं आता हूं, महाराष्ट्र की स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज की तरफ जिन के बारे में उन्होंने इतना कहा

हैं, उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया, अगर उन की छोटी छोटी इरिगेशन स्कीम्स की तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया तो वह ऐसे आग के शोले हो जायेंगे कि जिन की लपट से आप सब भस्मीभूत हो जायेंगे। मैं यह बात बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक कह रहा हूं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (शाहाबाद दक्षिण): वजीर लोग तो बाहर हैं इस लिये वह लोग बच जायेंगे।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : सब से पहले वजीर आग की लपटों में आयेंगे। यह मैं इस लिये कहता हूं कि यह योजना का सब से बड़ा सवाल है। मुझे दामोदर वैली घाटी योजना का थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन करने का मौका मिला है और मैं ने वहां देखा है कि किस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपया उस में खर्च हुआ। जरूर हमने कुछ काम किया है, लेकिन करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके हम ने वह काम किया और उस से कोई बहुत बड़ा फायदा नहीं हुआ। वहां के कुछ इंजीनियर्स ने मुझ से यह बताया था कि किस प्रकार से ऐसी स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के सामने रक्खी गई, दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन के सामने रक्खी गई। जितना रुपया इस दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन ने खर्च किया, उस से बहुत कम में छोटे छोटे बांधों के जरिये से फ्लड कंट्रोल और इरिगेशन का काम हो सकता था और यह स्कीम गवर्नमेंट के सामने है। स्यायल कंजर्वेशन भी उस में रक्खा गया है। आज दामोदर वैली के जितने बांध हैं शायद ११ वर्षों में स्यायल कंजर्वेशन के हिसाब से सब समाप्त हो जायेंगे और नये बांध बनाने पड़ेंगे। लेकिन इन छोटी योजनाओं पर हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने कोई खास ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं इस बात की तरफ, सभापति महोदय, आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो छोटी छोटी योजनायें हैं उन की तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान दे और इन योजनाओं को भी बड़ी योजनाओं के साथ शामिल कर ले ताकि आगे किसी भी प्रकार की तकलीफ न हो।

एक बात और है। इस सिलसिले में ४० करोड़ रुपया स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज के लिये रक्खा है। अगर इस ४० करोड़ रुपये को आप स्कैअर्सिटी एरियाज के अन्दर छोटी छोटी इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के लिये खर्च कर दें तो वहां पर आप के बहुत से सवाल हल हो जायेंगे।

मैं एक बात और कह दूं। पूर्णा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में हैदराबाद की जनता के जो लोग हैं उन्होंने हमारे वजीर साहब से बहुत दफा बहस की। वजीर साहब और उपवजीर साहब दोनों ही से इस के बारे में बात चीत की। उन्होंने हमें आश्वासन दिया, लेकिन कल के सवाल से मालूम हुआ कि उसे फिर स्थगित कर दिया गया है और दूसरी प्रोजेक्ट में रक्खा गया है। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि आप नन्दकोंडा प्रोजेक्ट को कम कर दें या किसी दूसरी प्रोजेक्ट को कम कर दें, लेकिन यदि आप ने इस पूर्ण प्रोजेक्ट को और दूसरे ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स को महाराष्ट्र के इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिया तो वहां पर आप लोगों की कठिनाइयां बहुत बढ़ जायेंगी।

इतना ही कह कर मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): The Five Year Plan is drawn up in a very beautiful way but while going through the report recently circulated to the Members, I am very sorry to say that I am entirely dissatisfied with the progress which we have achieved during the last three years. From the progress report, we find that out of the total sum of Rs. 2,249 crores for our first Five Year Plan, we have spent only Rs. 885 crores during the past three years. That is, only 40 per cent.—a

[Shri Boovaraghaswamy]

very small amount—has been spent, and our progress also is comparatively very little. So, the progress has not been sufficient for the last three years. The way in which money has been spent on the several projects has also been very improper, and our achievements over all the schemes are not so satisfactory. I can give at least three instances. For example, 155 tube wells have been constructed in the Peeigar Community Project area, Fetigarh District, of these 30 tube wells have proved a failure, resulting in a loss of Rs. 8,70,000. Of the 122 tube wells bored at a cost of about Rs. 35,38,000 in another area, not a single tube well has yielded water, although they had been completed long ago. Nor is there any immediate prospect of their functioning in the near future. No reservior has been completed, so far, or channels made. Only the boring process is over and the wells sunk.

Sir, according to the figures given on page 125 of the Five Year Plan Progress Report on the multi-purpose project till March 1954 our Government have spent 12,059 lakhs in the past three years, while according to the original Plan, they ought to have spent in these three years, 12,700 lakhs, as mentioned in Chapter VIII of the Progress Report. If you calculate the amount which has been spent on the various major projects, that is multi-purpose projects, during the three years, it comes to 12,993 lakhs, whereas the figure mentioned here in the expenditure column is 12,059 lakhs. I do not know which of these figures is correct, and I do not know if it is due to miscalculation or printing mistake or it is furnished to satisfy the Members of Parliament.

Another thing which I want to mention is that during this period very little encouragement has been shown to the backward classes. According to this Report during the past three years only Rs. 584;91 laks have been spent, whereas the amount allocated for the Five Year Period is Rs. 1,500 lakhs. So the progress in the direction of upliftment of the backward classes is not at all satisfactory.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: I think the Chair will be generous to give more time and allow those Members who have not participated in the debates so far. I would therefore request you. Sir, to give me a few more minutes. I have just begun my speech and I would like to say something more.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member wanted five minutes: I have given him seven minutes.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: In the First Five Year Plan Government have selected so many big schemes for the North only, on which they have spent hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees; at the same time they are ignoring the South. Therefore, the South Indians, especially the Tabilians, have a feeling that they are given a step-motherly treatment. So we are naturally discontented and dissatisfied with the treatment meted out to us by the present administration. Now, our Government is preparing schemes for the Second Five Year Plan. There are several schemes which have been recommended by our State Government and about which hon. Members of Parliament have submitted memoranda, for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan. Some of them have been discussed with the hon. Ministers. Among them is the Mohanur Canal Scheme, meant to divert the waters of Cauvery for irrigation to Masiri, Perambalur and Udarapalayam, Taluksin Tiruchi Distt. and a portion of the South Arcot district. This area has been very backward for centuries together. It has been ignored for a long time. It has been famine-stricken for ages, while on the other side of the Cauvery even three crops are being raised. I would therefore request our Government to commence immediate investigation of this scheme.

In the recent report for irrigation and Power projects for Madras State

our Minister has stated that about 95 per cent. of the Cauvery water is already being utilised. According to the statistics furnished to us in page 151 of the Peoples Edition of the First Five Year Plan, only about 60 per cent. of the Cauvery water is being utilised. I would like to know which of these figures is correct. Therefore I would again request the hon. Minister to investigate the possibilities of further utilising the waters of the Cauvery, and include it in the Second Five Year Plan. Mr. Venkatachari, an ex-Special-Chief Engineer of Irrigation, in Madras State has stated that there is further scope for the utilisation of the waters of the Madras rivers.

Then there is the Pullambadi Scheme. It is no doubt a small scheme. It has already been recommended by the State Government for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

It is understood that plenty of iron ore is available in Salem and Vriddhachalam. If a steel plant is erected at Vriddhachalam, which is near Neyveli where plenty of lignite is available, we can provide employment to a large number of people, and satisfy the demand of the Tamilians.

श्री एन० ए० बोरकर (भंडारा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां): पंच वर्षीय योजना की उन्नति के बारे में जो बहस चल रही हैं उसको मैं ने बड़े गौर से सुना हैं।

Shri Kakkan (Madurai—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The Government of India has taken no important schemes in Tamil Nad.

Mr. Chairman: I am not asking him to speak now.

श्री एन० ए० बोरकर: मैं कह रहा था कि जो चर्चा चल रही हैं उसको मैं ध्यान से सुन रहा हूं। मैं चाहता था कि भारत सरकार की मजदूरों के बारे में जो नीति हैं और जो लैंड पालिसी हैं उसपर भी इस हाउस में चर्चा होती लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। मेरा विचार हैं कि मजदूर नीति और लैंड पालिसी को तैं किए बगैर हम अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। ये दो ऐसे सवाल हैं जो कि आगे बढ़ने के लिए रास्ता तैयार करते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब ने रास्ता तो तैयार किया और उस रास्ते पर चलने के लिए एक अच्छी कार भी तैयार की लेकिन ड्राइवर न हो और पैट्रोल न हो तो वह कार चले कैसे। मैं दावे से कह सकता हूं कि जब तक भारत सरकार की मजदूर नीति और लैंड पालिसी तैं नहीं हो जाती तब तक हमें आर्थिक क्षेत्र में या पंच वर्षीय योजना में सफलता नहीं मिल सकती। यदि हमें पंच वर्षीय योजना को सफल बनाना हैं तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा वह इन दो सवालों का पहले हल ढूंढ़ें। तीन चार दिन से मैं आशा कर रहा था कि इन दो मसलों पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डाला जाएगा लेकिन मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझे इन दो मसलों पर कोई चर्चा न होते देखकर बहुत निराशा हुई हैं। जो लोग अपना खून पसीना एक कर के और अपनी तमाम ताकत देश की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं अगर हम ने उन के बारे में कुछ न किया तो हम उन्नति नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने और दूसरे मैम्बरों ने यह कहा हैं कि लोगों को देश को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए त्याग करना होगा। मैं कहता हूं कि वे आज तक त्याग करते आए हैं और आगे भी त्याग करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप उन की खातिर क्या कर रहे हैं और किस तरह से उन की किसमत का फैसला करने का विचार रखते हैं। अगर आप ने उनकी उन्नति के लिए कुछ न किया तो वे निराश हो जाएंगे और उनमें त्याग करने की ताकत नहीं रहेगी। ऐसी सूरत में यह जो आपकी स्कीमें हैं यह महज कागजी स्कीमें ही रह जाएंगी। इस वास्ते अगर आप उनकी शुभ कामनाएं अपने साथ लेना चाहते हैं, उनका त्याग अपने साथ लेना चाहते हैं तो पहले आप

[श्री ए० एन० बोरकर]

अपनी लैंड पालिसी और वह पालिसी जो आप मजदूरों के प्रति बरतना चाहते हैं उस को तैं कीजिए।

अब मैं अपने सूबे के बारे में एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ हमारी सरकार की निगाह अभी तक नहीं गई। अभी कुछ मैम्बरों ने कहा कि बम्बई में स्कीमें शुरू की जा चुकी हैं और वह सूबा तरक्की भी कर रहा है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश जो की सारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की कर सकता है, जिस के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि यदि हम ठीक तरह से सोचें और कोशिश करें तो वहां इतना ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो सकता है जितना कि हमें उम्मीद भी न हो, उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जितनी भी योजनाएं मध्य प्रदेश ने सरकार के पास भेजी हैं उन में से एक भी मंजूर नहीं हुई। हमारी सरकार ने एक मेजर वंगांगा प्रोजैक्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी थी जो अगर चालू हो जाती तो हमारे प्रदेश की काफी उन्नति हो सकती थी लेकिन उसको मंजूर नहीं किया गया। इसके बाद एक लोयर वंगांगा प्रोजेक्ट भी भेजी गई थी जो एक मेजर प्रोजैक्ट थी, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसकी तरफ भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया। ये दोनों प्रोजैक्टस एडवाइजरी कमिटी की मंजूरी लेने के बाद भेजी गई थीं। इसके बाद स्टील प्लांट खोलने की बात चली थी। एक्सपर्ट भी मध्य प्रदेश भेजे गए थे और उन्हों ने राय दी थी कि भिलाई में स्टील प्लांट खोला जाना चाहिए लेकिन इस पर भी अमल नहीं किया गया। अब दूसरा स्टील प्लांट खोलने के लिए बातचीत चल रही है। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि यह प्लांट जरूर मध्य प्रदेश में ही लगाया जाय। वहां पर मैंगनीज का धंधा चल रहा है और स्टील प्लांट के लिए हर चीज वहां मौजूद है। उस सूबे की उन्नति के लिए और वहां पर लोगों को काम दिलाने के लिए यह स्टील प्लांट वहां पर लगाया ही जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं यह कह देना चाहता हूं कि भारत की उन्नति करने के लिए हमें देहातों की तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिए क्योंकि भारत देहातों में ही बसता है। जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं वे किसान और मजदूर हैं। उनमें बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिए हमें योजनाएं बनानी चाहिएं। हम ने यह तो फैसला कर लिया है कि १० साल के अन्दर हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करेंगे लेकिन देहातों में बेरोजगारी हटाने के लिए हम ने अभी तक कोई प्लान नहीं बनाया। देहातों में जो बेरोजगारी है उस को खत्म करने के लिए हमें कदम उठाने चाहिएं और इस बढ़ती हुई समस्या को हल करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं मीनिमम वेजिज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अभी तक हमारी सरकार ने बहुत सी जगह मीनिमम वेजिज एक्ट एग्रीकलचरल लेबरर्ज पर लागू नहीं किया और जहां लागू किया भी है वहां सफलता नहीं मिली। इसको ठीक तरह से लागू करने के लिए हमारी सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

एक बार फिर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी लेबर पालिसी और लैंड पालिसी साफ साफ तैं करनी चाहिए और जब तक वह ऐसा नहीं करती तब तक उसे पंच वर्षीय योजना में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हो सकती।

Pandit C. N. Malviya: Many allegations have been made against the Government and the Plan, that there is corruption, there is bureaucratic method and there is lack of efficiency in planning. But I say in spite of that we have made progress. There is no doubt about it. And from the speeches of the Opposition Benches what I have collected is that they admit some pro-

gress. They want that more progress should have been made. But we have never claimed that we have made all the progress that we ought to have made. So the only criticism that has been levelled is to create a depression in the country and to say that we are making propaganda. We are not making propaganda. But we are assessing things in a quiet, realistic manner. It is on that that we have based our plan.

I am a humble man. I have been to some foreign countries, and without any exaggeration—if I cannot say and while I do not want to say that our Plan, so far as the planning is concerned, is based on facts and on real conditions in India—I want to say it is better and it is one of the best plans that we have made. In other countries they make plans and they commit mistakes. To commit mistakes is no crime. One who does some work is liable to commit certain mistakes. When we were discussing the First Five Year Plan, the main stress was that without industrialisation you cannot progress. We wanted to lay stress on agriculture. I was in Hungary. I tried to understand their Plan. They laid too much stress on industrialisation. Then, they found that they have to lay stress on agriculture. They have found that only industrialisation has not solved their problem. Therefore, the main test by which I judge the position is this. The argument that without industrialisation you cannot go ahead has proved wrong. We are right when we laid stress on agriculture and we have achieved certain results.

I also judge the Plan from the State from which I come. I want to express on behalf of the 800,000 people of Bhopal State, my gratitude for all the help that we got. There is no lack of demand. The demand is there. Not only demand for demand's sake, but real demand. We have got a State farm; we have reclaimed 300,000 acres of land. We have many minor irrigation schemes. In the field of education, we have made good progress. On that basis, I would request the Planning Commission to open a veterinary college, a medical college for which there are grounds. We deserve it because we have spent what ought to have been spent by us. If there are certain areas which are not able to spend, we are prepared to spend that money. I do not want to make any discrimination because if any part of the country is developed, it contributes to the development of the country.

I want that some light should be thrown on some matters. I cannot conceive of a Plan which can be said to be well done, without correct facts and figures. The basis of the plan is human beings. We count the mileage; we count the trees in the forests; we count the cattlehead; we do not count how many starving unemployed people there are in India. We cannot even today say with authority that this is the number of unemployed persons.

The second problem is our rural problem. Day before yesterday, there was a question as to what was the extent of rural indebtedness in India. We have not got a proper, correct, authoritative figure. Another problem is this. I have got the magazine *Trade and Industry* before me. I cannot read all the figures because there is no time at my disposal. Look at the private sector, and the domination of the economic forces of foreign countries on India. If we cannot do away with that, our economic progress may be jeopardised. The position is this. Employment of non-Indians in foreign controlled firms in the salary group of Rs. 1,000 and above: in 1950 it was 2,441; in 1954 it is 4,049. That is how we are progressing so far as the management of such big firms is concerned. I request the Planning Commission to base the price level on human labour. Whatever the labour needs must be given. On that basis, the prices and wages should be fixed. Similarly, the cultivator should get a price in proportion to his investment so that what he gets may enable him

[Pandit C. N. Malaviya]

not only to make both ends meet, but also meet the cost of cultivation. I would be grateful if the Minister of Planning could point out why they cannot base their price policy on this pattern. If they plan their policy on this basis, the whole peasant class and labour class will be encouraged. I am not prepared to accept the charge that there is no enthusiasm in the country. Only we are not prepared to mobilise that force. We are not doing proper propaganda. In the Bhopal State, I can say that even Tahsildars do not know what the Five-Year Plan is. They do not have even a book in their shelves. I have asked them questions; they do not know. I would suggest that you should organise exhibitions in every State at the district level and give credit to the workers. I have seen some countries where there is enthusiasm. There is enthusiasm in my country. With my own experience, I can say that I have created enthusiasm in Bhopal. I also give credit to the services because in Bhopal, the whole credit goes to the services.

There is one great difficulty. You have not created the conditions where workers can be given due credit. In India, you do not remember the hundreds and thousands of those persons who sacrificed their lives on the altar of the motherland. In China, I have seen exhibitions where the personal articles of those persons, young men and women are exhibited. They say this is the cloth that he used to wear, these are his books, these are his note books. When I see that exhibition, I feel that it is worth while to sacrifice one's life for the motherland. Here, young men now feel depressed because the workers feel that they do not get their due credit. It is the feudalistic army that is fighting and the soldiers fight and give up their lives and only the leader takes all the credit. This should not be the case. If you give credit to the workers, there are hundreds and thousands of young men who are prepared to work for the progress of our Plan.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Opposition has been belittling the basic Plan and the achievements under the Plan. Our own countrymen are not able to appreciate the Plan which has been prepared after great labour; nor are they able to appreciate the great achievements that have been made so far. One can realise the greatness of our Plan only if he goes abroad. The very volume and size of our Plan is a wonderment to them.

Many things have been said as to our achievements. It is true that there are shortcomings. The shortcomings have been admitted by the Government also. But, we must realise the grave handicaps that we have had. When we started this Plan, there was shortage of men, material, technical staff, shortage of everything. In fact, we almost started from scratch. Within a short period of three years, we have put forward an amazing performance. It is the duty of every one to feel proud of the achievements of our own countrymen. By that we will not merely be recognising what has been done, it will be a further encouragement to push forward.

I do not wish to emphasise on the points that have been mentioned by other hon. Members. I wish to deal with two or three points only. The Plan has been somewhat defective in one particular aspect. Sufficient emphasis has not been laid in regard to rural electrification.

6 P.M.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazaribagh East): Now, it is 6 O'clock.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend says it is now 6 O'clock.

An Hon. Member: He has nothing to say.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have everything to say.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

ARREST OF SHRI RISHANG KEISHING

Mr. Chairman: I have to inform the House that the following telegram, dated the 22nd December, 1954 has been received from the District Magistrate, Imphal:

"Shri Rishang Keishing, M.P. arrested under Sections 145/151/353 I.P.C. and also 107/151 Cr. P.C."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): When was he arrested?

Mr. Chairman: I cannot say when he was arrested. The telegram is dated 22nd December.

MESSAGES FROM THE RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of the Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Andhra Appropriation Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1954, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1954, agreed without any amendment to the Prevention of Disqualification (Parliament and Part C States Legislatures) Second Amendment Bill, 1954, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at the sitting held on the 18th December, 1954."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1954, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th December, 1954 in the Tea (Amendment) Bill, 1954:

'(1) That in the long title, *before* "to amend" *insert* "further"

(2) That at page 1, line 3, *for* "(Amendment)" *substitute* "(Second Amendment)".'"

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 24th December, 1954.